THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 239

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Palestine: Races Renew Old Struggle

Jewish Exploitation of Land Stirs Arabs to New Disorders

British Send Force

Reinforcements Rushed to Quell New Uprisings Around Jerusalem

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Reinforcements for British troops in disorder-ravaged Palestine were ordered today.

The government indicated it had adopted a firmer policy to stamp out riots in the Holy Land by strengthening the British forces charged with maintaining peace under a League of Nations mandate.

Home maneuvers of the First Army Division in Sussex were cancelled suddenly and the troops ordered to return to Aldershot. The reinforcements are expected to sail for Palestine soon.

All reservists who have served under the colors in the last year were called up.

The following explanation of the critical situation in Palestine by a detached observer deals not so much with racial and other considerations that are of primary concern to the Arab peoples, but rather with the purely economic and social effects of Zionist activity in the country.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The strained situation at present existing in Palestine is due to two fundamental causes, each quite simple. One is that the natives of Palestine do not want foreigners to take their fatherland. The other is that an awakening Arabian world wishes to throw off foreign domination at every point: and one such point is Palestine. These two motives work together perfectly; in fact, they merge in a single mighty force.

Many persons may dissent from the assertion that the Arabs are natives of Palestine and that the Jews now settling in the country are foreigners. It may be said that, on the contrary, the Jews are the real natives and the Arabs foreigners. To discuss such a question would merely be a debate about words.

The Jews, as a people, settled in Palestine some 1300 years B. C., driving out, destroying or assimilating the Canaanites. They underwent many vicissitudes, but retained possession of part of the land for more than 1300 years, when they were dispersed. The Arabs took the country 600 years later, settled it and have remained ever since—which means they have also occupied the land for 1300 years. They did not take it from the Jews, but from Christian Romans. Turks later gained domination over the Arabs, but the Arabs continued to inhabit Palestine.

In 1918 the English armies, under General Allenby, captured Palestine from the Turks. As one means of securing Jewish help in the campaigns against Palestine the British Government promised, in case of military success, to establish a Jewish home in Palestine.

The promise became one of the provisions of the mandate given to Great Britain by the League of Nations. Thus the League of Nations very solemnly gave away land which other people consider theirs.

Right in Possession

Thirteen hundred years is a fairly long tenure. The Arabs think their right of possession is clear. They were not pleased when foreigners undertook to erect on their land a national home for other people. Especially, since they too had helped the British capture Palestine.

The fact, also, that practically the whole Arab world has passed under the direct or indirect control of Christian powers further increased Arab dissatisfaction. This humiliation is what gives fire to Arab nationalism. The Arabs are as many in number as all the Poles or Spaniards. They once ruled the greatest empire in the world.

Now most of the Arabs are underlings of the Italians, French, and British. And they are rebelling in Egypt, Syria, and Palestine. In Iraq they have essentially won their fight.

Increasing Nationalism

Their nationalism appears to grow rather than decrease. It is as hot and vehement among the young Arabs of Jerusalem, Damascus, Cairo, Aleppo and Baghdad, as among young Hungarians in Budapest or young Germans in Berlin. And that is all quite natural. Most nations consider the brightest chapters in their histories those which record the national struggle for

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Drought Allies Roosevelt, Landon

Executive on Way Home Opens New Mississippi Span, Hannibal, Mo.

Mark Twain Tribute Links Two States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 4—Where Tom Sawyer, Huck Finn and Jim once took their raft across the Mississippi river, President Roosevelt today dedicated the great new $1,000,000 PWA Mark Twain bridge.

Looking down on the modern river community he recalled "the little white town drowsing in the sunshine" of the days before the Civil War which awoke only with the whistle of the steamboat.

Correlated action of the town of Hannibal, the states of Missouri and Illinois and the Federal Government had made the new bridge possible, he said.

"When old Moses D. Balis found his way to the junction of the Hannibal and the Mississippi, back in 1818," the President continued, "he little thought of the great stage of happy youth on which he was lifting the curtain.

Unaware of the Boy Clemens

"Likewise he and the older folks of the tiny river settlement in Hannibal had little thought that Sam Clemens, playing about the steamboat landing, would live through the ages.

"The old cabins and the oil lamps which Tom Sawyer had to fill are gone. In their place you have one of the most successful municipal electric light and power plants in the country.

"And today we mark one more step of progress—one more imprint of a changing order—this great structure spanning the Mississippi. The river ferry started to go when the old railroad bridge oined Missouri and Illinois back in 1870. As the years went by, this structure carried the rail, the horse-drawn and the motorized commerce in and out of Hannibal across the Mississippi.

Time Takes Another Step

Time has now taken another step and today we eliminate the hazards of railroad crossings, of high waters and mixed rail and vehicular traffic.

"This bridge stands symbolic of what can be accomplished by the co-operation of local governments with the federal. Here, in this act of progress, we find the Federal Government, the city of Hannibal, the state of Missouri and the state of Illinois, all joined in correlated action. Together they have given you this free bridge. Working together in the days to come, they will greatly further the prosperity and convenience of the people of the United States."

Drought Relief Drops in Mid-West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4

THE sharp contrast in the relief situation today as compared with the peak period was disclosed by the reports made to President Roosevelt by Mid-West governors at their conference here.

Drought families receiving resettlement and WPA relief at present were estimated at about 84,000 in seven states. At the peak of the drought period, the number of families totaled more than 300,000.

American Youth Held Determined On 'No More War'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—"The American youth is determined almost to the last boy and to the last girl to take no part in war," Dr. Alfred Salter declared at the National Peace Congress held here recently, when he gave his impressions of his recent tour in the United States with Mr. George Lansbury, prominent Labor politician.

Youth Against War

Dr. Salter said that governmental authorities in the United States with whom he had talked were convinced that in a war they would have the greatest possible difficulty in persuading the young people to have anything to do with it.

"Neither Mr. Lansbury nor myself," he added, "could find one single person of any class or opinion who was prepared to agree that the United States should join in a League of Nations that included sanctions in its procedure. There is no hope that you will ever get settled, permanent peace unless the great United States co-operate, and if you want to get that co-operation, you have got to rule out sanctions from the Covenant."

World Trade Parley

Dr. Salter suggested that the United States and Britain should call another world economic conference. The last economic conference, he said, failed because those two powers went to it determined to make no concessions. If they went to the next with the same determination, it also would fail, he warned the congress, only it would be followed by almost immediate war, in his opinion.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, Sept. 4

Visits—Edward in Turkey; Lloyd George in Reich

A warm handclasp extended by President Kemal Ataturk welcomes King Edward VIII to Istanbul.

The King, traveling incognito as the Duke of Lancaster arrived during the morning on the yacht Nahlin, and the President drove with the British monarch from the quay through flagged streets to the British embassy, the Associated Press reports.

The vine-covered retreat of Adolf Hitler high in the Bavarian Alps witnesses an unusual meeting when David Lloyd George, Britain's war time prime minister, is received by the Reichsführer. Speculation is keen in Britain as to the possible significance to future Lloyd George policies. He has frequently before made trips to Germany to study unemployment remedies such as compulsory labor camps.

The unusual character of the meeting is stressed by the German press which emphasizes the fact that Mr. Lloyd George was prominent in the post war campaign in Britain to insist upon the arrest and trial of the German Kaiser.

Quebec—Big 'Shake-up' in Police

All members of the Montreal division of the provincial police have been dismissed, Quebec Premier Duplessis announces today following a cabinet meeting, according to the Canadian Press.

The dismissal is made effective immediately and involved approximately 150 men.

"It is our intention to conduct an investigation to punish those who have abused the confidence which was placed in them," the Premier says.

"The reorganization of the force will assure the Montreal municipal police of the autonomy we promised during the election campaign."

Gallantry—It Is Difficult in Russia

From the land of the Soviets it is reported by the Associated Press that it took the intervention of official Moscow itself to save a young student in Kazan from dire penalties for—kissing his sweetheart's hand.

It appears that what would be considered a respectful gesture in most countries is anathema to the Soviets. Peter Khrepko, the unfortunate perpetrator of the "crime," was convicted by local authority on charges of "resurrecting feudal and aristocratic traditions." He was promptly expelled from the technical school where he was studying. And the recipient of his affection was forced to "wash off all traces of the feudal-aristocratic gesture" from her hand.

But Moscow has of late developed a new tolerance for the old amenities of social life. Official intervention is understood to have mitigated the severity of the punishment in Kazan.

Neutrality Delayed—Germany Asks Assurance

Achievement of effective European neutrality toward the Spanish rebellion is again delayed. Portugal and Germany—both regarded as being sympathetic with the Fascist-Clerical Monarchist rebels—balk at participating in the Spanish non-intervention committee until its functions are more fully defined. Both apparently fear an effort to mediate the rebellion. Since mediation might prevent a complete victory for either side, it raises delicate problems for the fascist states which are regarded as hoping for a complete rebel victory.

Delay also permits continued supplies to the combattants despite the neutrality agreement. While facts are not available, reliable indications are that considerable supplies are reaching the rebels from German and Italian sources via Portugal. On the other hand loyalists forces are apparently receiving some tangible assistance from France.

One Associated Press dispatch claims that France will provide special trains to take loyalist militiamen who have escaped across the border from Irun to another point where they can join their colleagues in the

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Meeting of Two Leaders Is Reported Cordial and Informal

Des Moines Helps Keep Politics Out

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa., Sept. 4—Franklin D. Roosevelt and Alfred M. Landon, rival candidates for the presidency of the United States, met here under dramatic circumstances and promptly established an atmosphere of personal cordiality likely to affect the temper of the whole campaign.

It seems impossible, after the exchange of mutual compliments on either side which ultimately approached the mood of a political love feast, that the violence which has marked many presidential campaigns in the past will be possible in 1936.

"He is a very fine, charming gentleman," declared Governor Landon of President Roosevelt after the drought session was concluded.

On his part, Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have said to Governor Landon at the concluding dinner last night, "However this comes out, let's have a visit afterward," and he is said to have added, "Don't work too hard. These campaigns are very trying."

No Closer on Issues

Despite their cordial personal relations there was no indication that the two men were any nearer one another on the issues that now separate the two parties.

So far as the drought situation goes, however, yesterday's conference seems definitely to have taken it out of politics in this campaign.

A less cordial note was injected in the meeting, however, by Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa. According to accounts of those present at the conference between Federal and Iowa officials, he strongly demanded turning WPA back to the State.

All told, 48 Governors, Senators and farm resettlement and relief officials engaged in the sequence of conferences yesterday. At midnight, the President left for Hannibal, Mo., to dedicate a bridge, whence he will proceed to Washington, via Springfield, Ill. and Indianapolis.

Great Day for Des Moines

This flag-bedecked capital of 160,000 yesterday had its fill of processions and triumphal passages. It cheered President Roosevelt as he drove from his special train at noon to the Capital for the series of conferences; it cheered him again when he drove back to his special car five hours later, to prepare for the dinner and reception to the Governors and congressmen aboard his train.

It cheered the arrival of Governor Landon as he drove in with an escort of cars after his dash across country from Topeka, 280 miles away from which he set out at 6:20 in the morning.

It cheered Governor Landon again when he left the lunch at the Capitol and the 40-minute Kansas conference with the President and his drought aides, to go to his hotel in the city. All told, it was a great day for any city. There seemed to be official motor caravans going or coming all the time.

Spent Day on Curb

The inhabitants appeared to have spent the day in the streets, for the curb was always filled at each one of these four processions. There were cheers, too, and a line of waving hands and hats and shouts of greet-

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Manchester Buys Amoskeag Mills On Co-operative Plan

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 4—Manchester today had embarked on a civic enterprise believed unique in New England's industrial history.

The plants and equipment of the great Amoskeag Mills, whose bankruptcy threatened the city with disaster, were bought late yesterday by a group of citizens from funds raised entirely in Manchester, by local banks and popular subscription. Ownership pends only upon formal approval by the Federal Court in Boston and the creditors.

The new venture in civic co-operation, which is expected to provide jobs for many thousands of Manchester mill workers now on relief, took concrete form with the passing of a certified check for $500,000 to W. Parker Straw, one of the three trustees in bankruptcy in the old Amoskeag Manufacturing Company offices at 10 Federal street, Boston. The check was first payment on the purchase price of $5,000,000, set by Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy.

Unlike other community ventures in co-operative industry, however, the Manchester plan is new in that the organization formed to consummate the deal, officially known as Amoskeag Industries, Inc., does not plan actual operation of the mills.

With the giant plants saved from being "junked," Amoskeag Industries will act as a holding company to attract other industries into the city. Several offers to buy part of the property already have been received, one from a shoe company and another from a textile firm, and it is confidently anticipated that a large part of the plant will be put into production "before the snow flies."

Russia Warns Japan to End Border Strife

Lays Continued Clashes to Tokyo's Delay in Naming Its Commission

Unrest 'Intolerable'

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Soviet Russia sharply warned Japan today that it considers continuation of the present situation on the Soviet-Manchoukuan border "intolerable" and dangerous to the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union proposed immediate established of a mixed Soviet-Japanese-Manchoukuan commission to inquire into the many incidents on the desolate frontier.

Puts Blame on Tokyo

At the same time, Moscow pointed out that the Japanese Government had consented officially to the establishment of such a commission on Feb. 14, and contended that the delay in its formation was "entirely" the fault of Tokyo.

The protest was delivered to Shichi Sakoh, the Japanese chargé d'affaires, by B. I. Kozloffsky, head of the second eastern department of the Soviet Foreign Office.

Fase Reports Charged

It alleged "ceaseless fabrication" by Japanese - Manchoukuan militarists of false reports of firing from the Soviet side of the border, and charged attempts had been made to place upon Russia the responsibility for possible aggravation of the situation.

The note suggested a Soviet belief that certain Japanese military authorities in Manchoukuo were trying to cover up—and justify in advance—a new series of provocative incidents.

"We art drawing the serious attention of the Japanese Government to this and shall hold it responsible," said the protest.

New Border Incidents

Mr. Kozloffsky quoted reports from Khabarovsk to the effect there had been five new border incidents along the Amur and Ussuri rivers recently, two allegedly involving airplane invasions of Soviet territory, and three involving alleged firing on Russian border patrolmen.

The protest was delivered when Mr. Sakoh called on Mr. Kozloffsky to protest three frontier incidents which the Japanese said were caused by the Soviets.

This charge was rejected by the Russian official, who declared the Soviet Union had accurate and unimpeachable data to show the Japanese claims were "inventions."

Japan Drafts Demands On-China for Control Of Unfriendly Groups

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Japanese Government drafted today an eight-point demand for presentation to the Chinese Government at Nanking for settlement of the Chengtu incident and for future control of anti-Japanese acts in China.

The action grew out of the alleged killing of two Japanese by a Chinese mob in Chengtu, Szechuan province, which was protesting Aug. 24 against the proposed reopening of a Japanese consulate there.

Apology and Indemnity

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita proceeded to the seaside palace to obtain the Japanese Emperor's sanction.

Foreign Office spokesmen refused to disclose details, but Japanese

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Spain Names New Premier As Irun Falls to Rebels; Mediation Plans Delayed

Germans Cause Delay In Neutrality by New Inquiries

Berlin and Lisbon Ask as to Scope

Rome Sends Warship Into Spanish Waters to Protect Nationals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 4 — Inquiries from the German Government have been received here today asking the precise scope and competence of the proposed international committee for supervising the non-intervention agreement with regard to Spain.

Replies to these enquiries are being given through Mr. Basil Newton, British chargé d'affaires at Berlin. But the delay thus caused is much regretted.

Central Body Urgent Need

Informed British circles see the extreme urgency of preventing further breaches of the non-intervention agreement from international sympathizers on either side.

It is felt that such breaches can only be looked into effectually by some such central body as a committee able to deputize international commissions to investigate just such breaches of the agreement as those of which Germany as well as France has complained.

Failing to get such procedure it is felt that popular feeling, especially in France, may rise so high as to precipitate action that may result in an international extension of what has already become a definite democratic-fascist clash between democracy and fascism.

Postponement Likely

The French and British effort was to hurry arrangements for the first meeting of the international committee of control in London this week. It now appears unlikely that the German and Portuguese inquiries can be immediately met and that the meeting is likely to be deferred to next week.

Italy Rushes War Ship 'To Protect Italians,' After Barcelona Killing

ROME, Sept. 4 (AP)—The 10,000-ton Cruiser Pola sailed last night from Gaeta to Barcelona "to give added protection to Italians there."

The Pola is one of Italy's finest war vessels.

The ship was to join an Italian war vessel already at Barcelona.

The Italian government was aroused by reports earlier in the day that an Italian workman in Barcelona had been killed by Spanish Socialist Government forces, and had indicated that reinforcements might be sent to "protect" Italians in the Spanish city.

Mussolini's Flag-Ship

The Pola, during naval maneuvers, frequently flew Premier Mussolini's flag.

It should arrive in Barcelona early Saturday.

Well informed sources did not say whether or how soon other rein-

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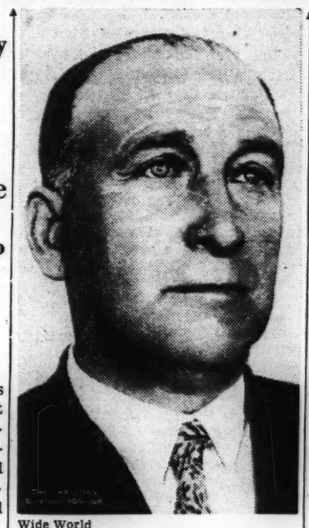

Wide World

Francisco Largo Caballero
Leader of Spanish Socialists, Who Becomes Premier, Succeeding José Giral Pereira

Star Theories Overthrown By Spectra Study

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 4—Total absence of discussion on the theory of stellar evolution at Harvard's Tercentenary conference, where many of the world's most famous astronomers are gathered, renders this branch of natural science highly conspicuous. A few years ago, evolution was considered as vital a theory for explaining how different classes of stars arise, as it still is for explaining how different classes of plants and animals originated.

Another conspicuous absence is that of Dr. Albert Einstein, scheduled to speak today, but prevented through the illness of Mrs. Einstein. He was obliged to send his best wishes for the success of Harvard's celebration and expressed his deep disappointment over inability to attend.

Orthodoxy Shaken

Of all the noted scholars who spoke today, Dr. Antonie Pannekoek, University of Amsterdam; Dr. Henry Norris Russell, Princeton; Megh nad Saha, University of Allahabad, India; and Dr. Otto Struve, Yerkes Observatory, none gave evidence of retaining hold on stellar evolution theories, so "fundamental" a short time ago.

The theory as applied to stars was based among other things, upon the colors of stars, which indicate varying degrees of temperature on these flaming suns. Thus M-type stars are comparatively cool, yellow G-types are much hotter, while the blue-white B and O stars are hotest of all. Temperatures may range, as was shown in papers yesterday, all the way from 1000 degrees Fahrenheit or cooler, up to 50,000.

The former view

Stellar evolution, as formerly conceived by Professor Russell of Princeton, started a star off as a gaseous mass, which gradually drew

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Communists Included in Cabinet After Giral Resigns

Largo Caballero Heads Government

Loyalist Forces Burn Irun Buildings Fleeing Before Fascists

MADRID, Sept. 4 (AP)—Premier José Giral Pereira resigned today and a new government was announced for war-torn Spain.

The Socialist extremist leader, Francisco Largo Caballero, was named prime minister and minister of war.

The new cabinet contains six Socialists, two Communists, two Left Republicans, one Republican Unionist, and one from the Esquerra Catalana (a political faction in the Valencia and Catalan regions). One minister, yet to be chosen, probably will be a Basque Nationalist.

Indalecio Prieto, Socialist "strong man," was named minister of air and navy.

Giral Pereira remained in the cabinet, however, as minister without portfolio.

Others in the cabinet are Juan Negrin, secretary of the treasury; Julio Alvarez del Vayo, secretary of state; Jose Tomas Piera, secretary of labor; Jesus Hernandez, minister of education; Vicente Uribe, secretary of agriculture; Bernando Giner de los Rios, communications; Anastasio De Gracia, industry and commerce; Angel Galarza, interior; Mariano Ruiz Funes, justice.

It was announced that "because of the length of the civil war, the Government believed it advisable to resign to make way for a government embracing all parties comprising the Popular Front.

"President Azana accepted our resignation after congratulating the regime on the way it handled affairs during this most difficult period."

The Socialists are Senors Caballero, Prieto, Negrin, Alvarez del Vayo, Gracia, Galarza. Communists: Hernandez, Uribe. Left Republicans: Ruiz Funes, Giral, Esquerra, Piera. Republican-Unionist: De los Rios.

The note explaining the resignation was issued after a lengthy cabinet session and conferences with President Manuel Azana and popular front leaders.

Thousands in Flight Into France as Irun Is Taken by Fascists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, Sept. 4—Insurgents captured Irun today after twelve hours' assault.

This means that rebels have now cleared away one of the two main government garrisons in their rear, thus leaving only San Sebastian to capture before throwing their whole weight into their advance upon Madrid.

Hand-to-hand fighting from behind shutters, balconies and red-tiled roofs is still going on in Irun while thousands of men, women and children stream pell-mell across the bridge into France. A French official in charge of arrangements for interning refugees told the Monitor that 2000 had been expected. Instead 5000 crowded across the bridge. A hundred more had been rowed over in boats. Empty warehouses have now been thrown open to receive wounded. Many in olive-green uniforms arrived in lorries bearing the Communist insignia. Irun is now a fiery furnace. Even the chocolate factory, pride of the district where 100 workers made a livelihood, was being devoured by flames.

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HENDAYE, France, Sept. 4 — Spanish government militiamen, in a desperate surprise attack, recaptured control of the international bridgehead today after fascist rebels had fought their way through Irun and proceeded to assault San Sebastian.

They seized the bridgehead shortly before 1 p. m. after many of their comrades had been shot down as defenders or prisoners in the streets of Irun.

It appeared, however, that they could not long hold their positions, for superior forces of rebels immediately renewed the attack.

Fired Buildings

Fighting continued in the western half of Irun, as retreating government militiamen set fire to the buildings which they evacuated. Nearly half the city was in flames.

The counter-attack on the bridgehead and its nearby customs house was launched from the bank of the Bidassoa river by a group of 30 government men who came from Fuenterrabia.

In the early morning, the monks at Fuenterrabia monastery had been shot by the defenders of Irun.

Advance forces of the rebels pressed relentlessly on San Sebastian, only eight miles to the west of Irun.

Long Objective

The downfall of Irun, objective of the fascist campaign on the northern front for the last seven weeks, came with convergence of rebel col-

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Economics in the Campaign

The Philosophy of Budget Balancing—Government Exists for Service —Best Contribution Is to Spend During Lean Years, Save During Fat

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

IT WOULD ill become this writer, even though he is now a budget balancer, to adopt the philosophy of budget balancing which has lately come back to vogue. Too many words have flowed from his pen in defense of unbalanced budgets in emergencies. I do not agree with the philosophy that, "the fundamental principles of government finance are *exactly* the same commonsense principles that we follow in the handling of our own family finances." Nor that, "a public debt is just as much a liability to each and every individual as a private debt."

Both statements occur in Governor Landon's recent dissertation on public finance. They seem to be echoes of the oft-repeated phrase that the business of government should be managed like a business. One can be eager to see a balance return to the national accounts and yet be unable to share this philosophy.

No Effect on National Income

Take, first, the analogy between a family and a government so far as debt is concerned. Suppose I contract a debt. The interest thereon must come out of my current income. If I am not using the money for any productive purpose, the money thus represents a real deprivation. Interest payments on a public debt, however, do not leave the public; no matter whether the debt was spent for non-constructive purposes. It is true that they are collected from the active section of the population, i. e., the wealth producers, and paid to the passive, i. e., the bondholders. But the payment makes not the slightestt difference to the national income. That is the same as before.

The argument that there is a likeness between a family and a government so far as debt is concerned seems to me as fallacious as the one that used to be so prevalent in the war debt discussion that an international debt was no different from a domestic debt.

Nor can I see the likeness between family finances and government finances. It seems to me that they should be conducted on altogether different bases. In good times and bad the careful domestic chancellor must see to it that the family is living within its means. Naturally it will cut its suit according to its cloth in the years of the locust. Governments, however, should be frugal in good times and bold (not to be confused with wasteful or extravagant) in lean. When everybody is spending less, they should spend more. This is all the more necessary in modern depressions. For these are marked by an almost complete standstill of the capital industries which retool the cosumer industries. That is the time, it seems to me, when the government should itself re-invigorate the capital industries.

Something Higher Than Politics

In academic circles one exposes oneself to some ridicule nowadays in extolling public works. The economies of public works, it is true, are debatable.

As a result of the Roosevelt experiment, which holds up inflated costs, it is held that politics must always be the determining factor in any public works scheme. That may be the case. But there is something higher than economics and politics which will never shake my belief in public works. This is their social value. Many of the amenities of civilized existence—such as parks, swimming pools, etc.—are still needed by American communities. Private enterprises will never supply them. Is it not commonsense to spend boldly in the construction of such amenities when the system of private enterprise has gone into a tailspin?

In order to do so, however, the Government must have accumulated a nestegg of credit in good times. "The equivalent of reserves to a government," as the Republican candidate rightly says, "is the ability to borrow." President Roosevelt fell heir to such a nestegg. Between 1920 and 1930 no less than $3,460,000,000 was collected over and above expenditures. This went to the reduction of the public debt. But, in addition

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France's 'Maginot' Forts Like Submerged Battleships; 'Purely Defensive': Weygand

The visit of General Rydz-Smigly, Poland's "strong man," to France included some time spent investigating France's famous new line of eastern fortifications. As these defense works have come to be one of the leading factors in Europe's strategic set-up, there will be timely interest in the following article describing the so-called "Maginot Line" in which the French people place so much faith for their security.

I

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

METZ, France — Hewn out of hardest rock, imbedded in high mountain sides, buried deep beneath peaceful fields and dominating pleasant valleys, France's frontier fortifications stretch in sinister concealment for hundreds of miles along her northern and eastern borders.

Today, half the French army is massed in and immediately behind these stupendous subterranean burrows of concrete and steel. Disturbed by the German reoccupation of the Rhineland, France has manned its "Maginot Line" of forts running almost without interruption from Switzerland northward along the Rhine and eastward to Belgium and beyond.

Two Results Achieved

To traverse that line—to follow it mile by mile down the smiling valley of the Rhine, across the misty blue Alsatian hills, through the gray, wind-swept plateaux and fertile rolling plains of Lorraine—is to become convinced that France has achieved two great results:

France has succeeded in building an apparently impregnable defense against invasion.

France has constructed a monstrous monument to the futility of seeking security through material means.

Yet a survey of the fortified line leaves one overwhelmingly impressed with the completeness, the magnitude, the grim efficiency of the defensive system.

Weygand Executed Plan

The real founder of the frontier fortifications is Gen. Maxime Weygand. For if they are generally called the "Maginot Line," after the minister of war, who finally obtained the passage of the law authorizing them, they were very largely executed under the orders of General Weygand, who was until a little over a year ago Commander-in-Chief of the French army, and who, it is generally believed, would again take command if hostilities should break out in the near future.

General Weygand, in an exclusive statement given to the writer just before his retirement, described the fortifications as being "essentially a continuous curtain of fire completely covering France's northeastern frontiers."

This is the fundamental point to be grasped if one is to visualize the French fortified line. It is not that the forts themselves constitute an unbroken wall around France, but that the artillery and machine-gun fire from these buried bastions would form a virtually uninterrupted barrier, broken only at a few places where natural obstacles, such as swamps or mountains, make it unnecessary.

Like Submerged Ships

Long underground passages, often 30 or 40 feet beneath the surface connect these fighting units with each other and lead from them to concealed exits back behind the lines. Each submerged "battleship" has its garrison with complete quarters and kitchens for the "crew" and an abundant supply of food, water and ammunition. Furthermore, additional stores can be brought up from supporting positions in the rear by an elaborate electric traction system—a veritable miniature underground railway.

Encased in thick reinforced concrete, sometimes capped with steel armor plate, these underground casemates are believed to be capable of resisting any artillery shells or air bombardment known to exist today. Also they are reputedly proof against any gas attack, thanks to a system of elevated internal air pressure which prevents gas from penetrating.

Defensive in Nature

Sketching rapidly for the Monitor's correspondent this picture of France's underground fortification system, General Weygand stressed their purely defensive character. "These fortifications should be a clear indication to the rest of the world of France's will for peace," he declared.

"The extension toward the sea of the fortifications will virtually close the line of forts defending France," General Weygand said. This extension, which is now nearly completed, has a political as well as a strategic importance, as General Weygand explained: "When we fortified our own frontier from Luxembourg to the Rhine, the Belgians said, *'Tiens,* the French are inviting the Germans to come in by way of Belgium! *Pas chic, ça.'* So by constructing forts along the Belgian frontier as well as the Franco-German border, we relieve them of that apprehension. In addition, Belgium has built a fortified line of its own between the Dutch and Luxembourg frontiers.

"Then there is the other alternative—invasion by air," General Weygand continued. Obviously, the fortifications would not stop airplanes.

"Besides," General Weygand concluded, "it is essential to remember this: you can never be sure of stopping anything in war—you can only delay it."

These final words sum up the most vital function of the French frontier fortifications: they are designed to permit a relatively small force of 200,000 or 300,000 men to defend French territory against sudden attack and invasion during the period of approximately three weeks which is required for mobilization and concentration of the millions of reservists.

Beginning the Line

The real fortified line only begins at the northern edge of Switzerland, where the river Rhine, turning northward as it leaves Basel, forms the Franco-German frontier.

The French fortifications really start at the little Alsatian city of Mulhouse. Driving through this forest toward the Rhine, one sees suddenly, half concealed in the foliage on the edge of a clearing, a sinister turret of concrete projecting from the ground, perhaps three feet high and two yards in diameter. Beneath its heavy overhanging brow is an opening from which, one knows, a lookout is watching—looking, it may well be, along the barrel of a machine gun.

That is only the beginning. From then on the trip northward along the bank of the Rhine is a constant succession of casemates of many forms and sizes. The villages are all transformed into garrisons and frequently one glimpses, through the trees, the tents of a large camp.

In appearance, these casemates usually appear from the front—that is, the side facing toward the Rhine—as a simple mound of earth 30 or 40 feet wide and eight or ten feet in height. Nearly always they have a small observation and gun turret on the top. Behind, they appear as thick concrete slabs into which entrances and windows have been cut through walls obviously eight or ten feet in thickness.

At the little towns along the Rhine where there are bridge-heads, one may go down to the river bank itself. Almost without exception, the pontoon bridges spanning the Rhine at these points had been cut. In each case the road at the river's edge was strongly barricaded, and guarded by one or more large block-houses and smaller "pill-boxes" or machine-gun nests.

These Rhine block-houses are surrounded by a curious piece of camouflage in the shape of steel sheets which can be quickly erected into an outer barrier, upon which is painted a crude imitation of a picket fence. Apparently the purpose of these sheet-steel "fences" is to prevent anyone approaching too close to the forts by night.

Triple Defense System

It is apparent to anyone traversing the Rhine valley that these river-front forts constitute the first line of a triple system of defense works. A mile or two behind them stretches the intermittent but regular line of casemates which form the core of the French resistance. Farther west still, generally well concealed and only rarely visible to the tourist is hidden the heavy artillery. Occasionally one glimpses from the road some obvious bit of camouflage on the edge of a wood which hints plaintly of heavy guns planted within.

To the north of Strasbourg, this triple line continues on up beyond the river Moder, where the great forest of Haguenau spreads its closely-wooded acres from the banks of the Rhine back to the edge of the Vosges Mountains. It is here that the frontier fortifications are heaviest. The bulky block-houses plunge underground, leaving only their sinister turrets projecting.

As the line turns westward from the Rhine toward the Vosges, it becomes more closely knit.

Like Chinese Wall

There is, however, one point of comparison. Stretching out across the countryside, sometimes extending its zig-zag pattern as far as eye can see, is a broad band which irresistibly recalls the picture made by the Chinese Wall as it endlessly runs on over mountain and valley. This band consists of two parallel belts of steel each about 30 feet wide. One is composed of six rows of railroad rails, driven deep into the earth and left projecting some three to four feet above ground. Its purpose is to stop an attack of tanks or armored cars. Behind it is the second band, which is a broad stretch of strongly-built barbed wire entanglement. Often the larger rails, too, are entwined with barbed wire.

This double barrier accompanies the line of forts as they sweep eastward across France, through the Alsace, under the cedar groves that clothe the Vosges, across the Lorraine, toward Belgium and the sea.

Buried beneath these belts of steel, impressively suggested by what can be seen at the surface, is the fruit of six years unrelenting labor; of nearly 7,000,000,000 francs expenditure; of more than 12,000,000 cubic meters of excavation; of almost 2,000,000 cubic meters of reinforced concrete and of 60,000 tons of steel armor plate.

'Landon, a Swell Guy,' Says Scholar Tugwell

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 4

DR. REXFORD G. TUGWELL, head of the Federal Resettlement administration and object of bitter attack from conservative Republicans, paid high compliment to Gov. Alfred M. Landon, Republican candidate, yesterday, following the conference between Federal and Iowa officials. Dr. Tugwell participated in the 40-minute conference between President Roosevelt and Governor Landon. Told of Governor Landon's praise of Mr. Roosevelt as a "fine, charming gentleman," Dr. Tugwell, not to be less complimentary, commented: "And I want to tell you—Landon is a swell guy."

CIO Champions Unskilled Labor

Campaign to organize workers into industrial unions while obliterating distinction among skilled crafts is held principal cause of opposition from A. F. of L.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 — The break in organized labor, widening this week with the anticipated suspension of trade unions enlisted under John L. Lewis, advertises anew the industrial union, one of the factors of difference between the dividing wings of the American Federation of Labor.

While the industrial union is by no means novel, its application to the steel industry, to the making of automobiles and rubber, and to other large-scale manufacturing is not only unique but disputed.

Craft Distinction Ended

The dominant feature of the industrial union is its obliteration of distinctions between the skilled crafts in an industry and the unification of all production workers in a single labor organization.

The huge labor alliance sought is not confined to individual companies but is designed to extend over the entire industry. According to Mr. Lewis' plan, all the labor on one side would be organized to deal with all the employers on their side.

The quarrel within the labor world has confined itself to policies and methods of organizing workers. As Mr. Lewis undertook this year to form industrial unions without the authority of the A. F. of L., its executive council dubbed his course insubordination.

Unsettled Problem

Though the manner of the unionization of workers in the great manufacturing corporations did not figure in the A. F. of L.'s decision to suspend unrecanting unions on Sept. 5, the issue of organization nevertheless remains an unsettled problem in the labor movement.

How the industrial union being pushed by Mr. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization aligns the workers is thus described by one of the CIO's spokesmen:

"We plan a steel workers' union taking in every one performing any kind of work in a steel plant that goes into the production of steel.

"Each employee in the plant, regardless of the work he does, loses his identity as an electrician, machinist or follower of any other trade, if he is engaged in producing steel."

Contradiction Appears

Herein is found the contradiction in organizing methods for the mass-production industries between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.; between the industrial union and the craft union point of view. The craft majority in the A. F. of L. would preserve the identity of the organizations of skilled craftsmen.

"Our plan," continued the industrial unionist, "does not mean that machinists in machine shops which are producing steel machinery should belong to the steel workers' union.

"But once a machine goes into a steel plant, whoever has to do with that machine, whether machinists, electricians or others, should belong to the steel workers' union.

"We are not trying to interfere with craft union organizations in other industry, but we don't propose to go into the steel industry, organize the workers and then hand them over their craft unions.

"If we did that, we should have nothing left but the puddlers and other workers occupied in the skilled processes of steel.

"Only a skeleton organization would remain with us and the promise of a multiplicity of jurisdictional disputes.

"We propose an organization which can compete with the steel companies on an equal basis, and that isn't possible if you divided the men into small groups."

That conclusion is contradicted by leaders in the A. F. of L. who assert that effective organization can be obtained by federating the many crafts into a joint committee representing the industry.

This, in turn, brings denial from industrial unionists. They insist that to make a union of steel men powerful there can be no classifications of workers within the union but all must be on the same footing.

However, not all employees of a great steel company would be taken into the steel workers' union, because the principal steel companies run many kinds of business contributory to steel making. Steel companies own coal mines and iron ore mines, operate freighters on the Great Lakes carrying ore from the mines to steel plants, own houses which they rent to employees, conduct company stores, etc., etc. A major steel concern manages many widely scattered properties.

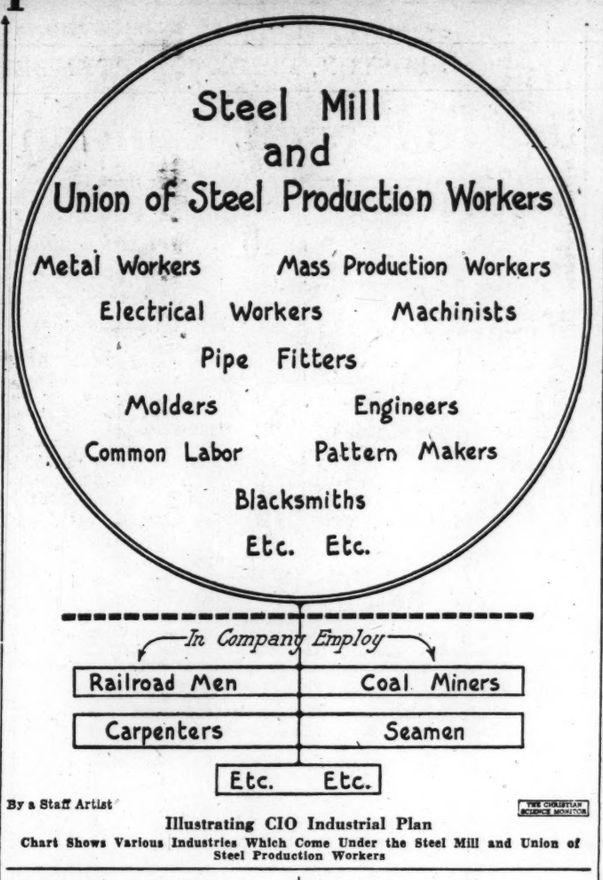
In organizing the steel workers, the CIO campaign does not purpose to integrate the seamen, miners, carpenters, employees on company houses, employees in company stores and the like into the steel workers' union.

Unions of miners and seamen for instance are regarded as entirely autonomous and independent of the steel men's union, it is stated.

The A. F. of L. has had industrial unions and semi-industrial unions within its membership for many years, most notable among them Mr. Lewis' union of coal miners, United Mine Workers of America. Prior to the mine union's control over all the workers in and about the mines, the brewery workers stood out as having the first industrial union in America. Lately, some industrial union charters have been given by the A. F. of L.

So far as organization goes, the controversy does not turn so much on the industrial union as to the industrial union's extension to manufacturing industry employing a considerable number of skilled as well as unskilled workers. The industrial union is inclined to favor the mass of the workers of less or no skill, the craft union to favor the minority of the skilled.

Details of the plan of organization of the American Federation of Labor were discussed yesterday by a Monitor correspondent, thoroughly versed in the present labor situation.



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Illustrating CIO Industrial Plan

Chart Shows Various Industries Which Come Under the Steel Mill and Union of Steel Production Workers

Landon Leads Literary Digest Polling, 2 to 1

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Gov Alfred M. Landon takes a 2-to-1 lead over President Roosevelt in the first returns of the Literary Digest's 1936 presidential poll, made public yesterday. Maine, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania supply the initial 24,689 votes in the tally, and of these 16,056 are Landon and 7645 Roosevelt ballots, with Maine, where the Landon total is 1831 to Mr. Roosevelt's 522, leading in the ratio.

The metropolitan centers are not represented in the count, and the early returns from New York State show the President trailing with 2724 votes to his opponent's 5931.

Pennsylvania, one of the six states to give Mr. Hoover a plurality in 1932, records 5634 Landon ballots and 2778 for Roosevelt.

New Jersey votes marked 2660 ballots for the Republican and 1621 for the Democratic candidate.

The Union party candidate, William Lemke, polled 754 votes, and these, according to the publication's appraisal, represent four votes from former Roosevelt voters to one from erstwhile Hoover supporters. Further comparison with 1932 figures, it reports, reveals that each candidate is drawing nearly three quarters of his strength so far from his own party supporters four years ago.

Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate, gets 109 of the total ballots, and 125 are divided among four other minor candidiats.

Characterizing the returns as "meager," the magazine cautions editorially against their evaluation "as a base for any extensive predictions of the final outcome," stressing that none of the ballots in its first poll report came from the large metropolitan areas of New York city, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh.

President Urges Civil Service Be Applied to HOLC

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Hinting of legislation to put the Home Owners Loan Corporation under the civil service, President Roosevelt today called for the application of civil service "standards" to the organization.

The President's suggestion was made jointly in letters dater Aug. 25 to Harry B. Mitchell, president of the Civil Service commission, and John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank board.

The action did not actually place the yast lending agency under civil service. That, the President explained, would require an act of Congress.

Applied in Principle

"Pending legislative authority," he said, "it is appropriate and entirely possible to apply the principles" of the civil service laws to the HOLC.

The move was not explained in detail except that Mr. Fahey indicated that when professional and technical employees are needed the civil service will hold examinations. Present jobholders will not be required to take examinations to hold their posts.

"It means," Mr. Fahey said, "the ultimate adoption of civil service standards of efficiency throughout the corporation and anticipates the possibility of future action by Congress to place the organization under civil service. . . .

Set Up in Emergency

"Although the HOLC was set up in a short period during the stress of the emergency in home finance, for more than two and a half years the corporation has been engaged in the development and application of pre-employment tests and minimum requirements of employment corresponding to those of the civil service."

He estimated that the Holc is now employing 15,740 persons in 258 offices throughout he country.

"The announcement does not mean," Mr. Fahey said, "that employees of the corporation will be required to take civil service examinations as a requisite to continuance in their positions, nor will they be displaced by employees from the certified lists of the Civil Service Commission."

Thinks Work Stabilized

President Roosevelt said in his letter to Mr. Fahey he believed the work of the Federal Home Loan Bank board and its subsidiaries, of which the HOLC is largest, had been stabilized.

The HOLC, which lent large sums to home owners in distress, was organized "to meet a financial crisis in the urban home field," Mr. Roosevelt said, and law creating it placed its employees outside civil service.

Now that HOLC work has been stabilized, he said, "I believe that so far as possible every advantage should be taken of the standards and practices developed under" civil service law.

Russia Blames Japan For Border Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

newspapers agreed there would be four demands:

An official apology, indemnity, punishment of the guilty persons and assumption of responsibility for the acts of the Chinese citizens.

Fleet's Departure Delayed

There also were four additional demands including a Japanese reservation of the right to ascertain whether the Nanking Government is suppressing the order to eliminate anti-Japanese teachings, whether anti-Japanese meetings were prohibited, whether anti-Japanese organizations were dissolved, and a demand that Nanking assume full responsibility for anti-Japanese activity of all Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist party) branches.

Meanwhile the third fleet was standing by Shanghai instead of proceeding southward on a scheduled cruise. Vice-admiral Okikawa departed for Shanghai from Port Arthur aboard the flagship Izumo.

Spanish War Veterans Elect Milwaukee Man

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP)—United Spanish War Veterans elected Scott Leavitt of Milwaukee, Wis., commander-in-chief yesterday and closed their thirty-eighth annual national encampment. Mr. Leavitt succeeds Robert S. Cain of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Senator Alfred L. Kennedy of New York was named senior vice-commander, and Thomas W. Payne, Detroit, junior vice-commander. Neither had opposition.

Delegates voted to meet Aug. 21 to 26, 193, at Columbus, Ohio.

Rail Petition Filed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Samuel J. Bungerford, Montreal, Can., a director of the Grand Trunk Western Railway and several other carriers, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission today for permission to hold the post of director of the Central Vermont Terminal, Inc.

Salt Lake Housewives To Sell Smokeless Coal

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Sept. 4 (AP)—Grime-weary housewives, disgusted with sooty floors and furniture every winter, prepared today to become dealers themselves in fuel treated to make it smokeless.

"We mean business," said Mrs. Anthony C. Lund. "If we succeed in eliminating the smoke menace here, millions of women in other cities will adopt our methods."

She is president of the women's chamber of commerce which is seeking to "beat the city's winter smoke." The chamber is drafting final plans for construction of a 100-ton coal processing plant to go into operation in January.

The intention, leaders say, is for about 100 members to finance the $100,000 undertaking. Sponsors are confident it will provide "denatured" Utah-mined coal—smokeless and sootless—at the market price of ordinary fuel.

Mrs. Horne said the plant would be operated on a co-operative basis. The investors first will share in the profits and then the consumers through refunds on purchases.

Taxi Horns Toot For Picked Jury

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—A jury of 12 picked citizens will decide the solemn question of how loud a taxicab horn should toot.

The jury, chosen from business and civic organizations co-operating with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's noise abatement committee, will find two taxicabs waiting for its verdict.

One will be equipped with a horn which, Mayor LaGuardia said, has drawn "thousands of complaints" against its robust blasts since it was introduced on the new fleet of a New York cab company. The other will offer a modified siren.

The jury will listen to the horns, then decide whether the tone of the new signal is startling enough to warn pedestrians, yet quiet enough so that they won't be scared.

Fred B. Smith

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 4 (AP) Fred B. Smith, who passed on here last night, was chairman of the World Alliance for International Friendship and a former moderator of the National Council of Congregational churches.

For 17 years he was chairman of the religious committee of the International Y. M. C. A. committee, and traveled all over the world in the interests of its religious movement, serving in Y. M. C. A. camps during the Spanish American and World Wars.

He was the author of the following books: "Men Wanted," "A Man's Religion," "Observations in France," "On the Trail of the Peacemakers," and "Must We Have War?" His autobiography, "I Remember," is now in the process of publication.

Protection for Horses

Savannah, Ga., city council passed an order prohibiting the drivers of municipally-owned horse and mule-drawn vehicles from carrying whips.

Quoddy Plant Goes to NYA; War Department Evacuating

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The War Department today turned over to the National Youth Administration the model village, shops and equipment at the unfinished Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing power project in northeastern Maine for use as a training school for young people.

In their announcement of the transfer, War Department engineers emphasized that the NYA's possession of Quoddy would be temporary. The facilities are no longer needed by the engineers' corps in view of the suspension of funds for construction purposes, it was said.

President Roosevelt on his recent visit to Maine hinted to the people of the state not to give up hope for ever seeing the experimental tidal power plant completed. Although no funds for going ahead with the project were made available by Congress this year, the President indicated that he was still a Quoddy backer.

Assemble at Once

Faculty and students for the NYA training school will be assembled at Passamaquoddy village immediately with a view to getting classes under way within the next few weeks, it was said. NYA officials at the present time are deep in plans for the school. Details of curriculum and the sections from which the out-of-school, out-of-work students will be chosen will be announced later, they indicated.

"Quoddy" became a familiar name to the general public last session of Congress, when Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg led a fight against further federal appropriations for carrying out the highly experimental engineering scheme. In the end, Congress refused an appropriation to complete it.

About Year Ago

Construction was begun about a year ago with $7,000,000 set aside by President Roosevelt out of the $4,800,000,000 work relief fund. Barracks were put up for single laborers and 120 cottages erected to take care of from one to six families each. A large administration building, hospital and two apartment houses are also included in the plant. Last January when work was at its peak, 5300 lived in the village, four small dams have been built so far.

The idea was to generate electricity from the high torrent of water rushing in and out of 'Quoddy Bay from the Bay of Fundy where tides reach a height of 28 feet. No accepted plan of disposing of the enormous amount of horsepower generated has yet been adopted.

President Roosevelt was determined to save the plant from becoming a deserted village at which political enemies could point a finger of shame. Various new-deal agencies have been eying for its use. The youth administration was today announced as the winner.

The construction camp, evacuated by army engineers who ceased work on the Florida ship canal after Congress refused to give them more money, is being used as a vocational rehabilitation school for the unemployed. Under the direction of the University of Florida, intensive courses in professional, technical and trade fields are being offered. The Works Progress Administration is furnishing funds for the operation of the school for one year.

Coming as it does almost on the eve of the Maine state election, the decision to turn over Quoddy to the National Youth administration is bound to bring consternation to Maine Democrats. While no longer a dominating factor in Maine politics, Passamaquoddy is still a live issue in discussions and is certainly a vital issue in Washington county and the immediate Quoddy locale.

Observers have been expecting some concrete action on Quoddy for some weeks, because, as has been repeatedly emphasized, the spectacle of a "ghost city" in the little Down East fishing village of Eastport as the sole reminder of what was once boosted as a project of major social consequence, is not a pretty political picture for the New Deal to point to. But since the President's statement in Maine a month ago that Quoddy would be completed, it had been expected that the issue would be passed until after the state election, and that later, in time for the national election in November, some action would be outlined.

NYA spokesmen said that the school would offer courses in various trades and skills, giving special attention to the prefabrication of materials to be used in various federal projects throughout the country.

Aubrey Williams, NYA director, will go to Eastport, Maine, next week to survey the facilities and to confer with various labor and industrial chiefs, it was announced. A special committee, appointed to assist in the survey, has as members Dr. Mary H. S. Hayes, Richard Ball, Paul Murphy and Samuel Place, experienced members of the NYA staff.

Quoddy has been a political issue in Maine for more than a decade. A great portion of Maine has hinged its hopes for a successful industrial future on the cheap power they believe Quoddy can generate from the great tides of Cobscook bay.

Wyoming County Off Drought List As Rain Aids Crops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The Department of Agriculture today removed the first county from its emergency drought list.

The steady two-month increase in the number of counties needing federal aid was checked at least temporarily as officials put a line through the name of Sweetwater county in Wyoming, where recent rains have put crops on the up grade again.

It was emphasized that the removal of this county did not indicate that the peak of the drought need had been reached. Tomorrow more counties in other states may be added. But at least there is concrete evidence that recent rains have been beneficial.

The total number of emergency drought counties today stood at 1091.

The resettlement administration, meanwhile, announced that drought-stricken farmers receiving subsistence loans and grants had increased more than 38,000 during August. Out of 85,908 farmers aided in the month, 80,544 received money in the form of grants. A total of $1,314,515 was bestowed on them during the month.

Loans for livestock feed and for seed for quick-maturing forage crops and next year's planting amounting to $1,023,069 were made to 5364 farmers.

Reduced rail rates granted yesterday by the Santa Fe system lines facilitated the shipment of feeds into Oklahoma drought counties and of surplus feeds out of Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas, the Department of Agriculture drought committee announced.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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O	V	E	R			R	A
R	E	M	A	R	K	S
		I	C	E			
I	N	T	E	G	E	R
M	E	S	A	V	E
P	E	T		L	E	T

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. How many individuals in America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and New Zealand pore over these cryptograms?
2. Shade, Seade, Seads, Seahs, Seghs, Sighs, Sight, Light.
3. BLACKTHORN
   12345 67890
4. No answer required.
5. JOY A bounds (Joy Abounds).

German Culture Banned in Riga By Lett Patriots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Bitter controversy between pan-German and Lettish nationalist elements has developed here over projected plans for modernization of this city.

The plans call for clearing away most of the old guild buildings in the inner city, which still stamp Riga as one of the Hanseatic cities, and substituting therefore a monumental "forum."

The German minority here has protested strenuously and the German press in Berlin has taken up the refrain, charging the Latvian Government with a deliberate effort to destroy all traces of ancient Hanseatic-German culture.

Approximately one mile of boulevards would be pulled down under the scheme, which provides for the erection of monumental buildings to accommodate government offices. The center of the large site will be reserved for the "forum," similar in significance to that of Rome, but in national Lettish style.

No Cost Estimates

The plan calls for the razing of the National Opera, a fine edifice in semi-classic style, and of a large number of apartment and office houses. No indication as to the cost of the scheme is yet available.

The inner city, with its partly medieval architecture, would lose the characteristics of a member of the ancient Hanseatic League. The Great Guild or Guild of St. Mary, the oldest parts of which belong to the early fourteenth century, as well as St. John's Guild, would be dismantled. On the ground cleared would be erected a "House of Congress."

The proposed new building is intended to accommodate the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Chamber of Crafts, Agriculture, Culture and Labor, all of which are operated by the Government. Representatives of these chambers will form the State Economic Council, which is to replace the former Diet.

"Hostile to Civilization"

The dismantling of the guild houses is being characterized by the Berlin press as a move "hostile to civilization." Not only have the Letts confiscated this property of the German minority in Riga, say the German papers, but it is evident that all traces of ancient Hanseatic-German culture are being destroyed to crown the suppression of the non-Lettish populace. The Lettish press in reply, argues that the guild houses are of no historical or architectural value, and that they are useless as a source of revenue.

A new large park, combined with playing fields, will be established on the ground of the Peter's Park, so called in memory of Peter the Great, Tsar of Russia. The cost will exceed $400,000. Funds will be raised by a lottery. Every male inhabitant of Riga will have to work one day in preparing the ground, and only aged people, provided they buy two lottery tickets at $1.60 each, will be exempt. It is hoped to have the new park ready early next May.

'Dogs' Grow Inch a Day At Great Lakes Fair

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The concessionaries of the Great Lakes Exposition are waging a "hot dog" lengthening dispute.

"Every day they get an inch longer," said the operator of one stand, "if this keeps up, we're going to have to lengthen our counters by Labor Day."

The standard five-inch "dog" has grown to 15 inches, and sells for 15 cents.

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French Individualism Curb on Reds

Party Launches Drive for New French Front at Moscow's suggestion; Greater Moderation Rules Council of French Communism since Popular Front Victory.

Fifth of a series of six articles on the France of today, describing seriously conflicting issues for which Premier Blum is seeking to effect a solution. The final article will be printed tomorrow.

By Mallory Browne

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 4—Launching an unexpected appeal for a "complete union of all the people of France," the Communist party has just startled political circles here by proposing extension of the Popular Front into a new and broader "French Front."

Alleging as their main motive the necessity for uniting the entire nation against the "German peril," Communists also proclaim the desire to "avoid the division of France into two blocs which would clash tragically as in Spain." Accordingly they are affirming loudly today that "our watchword is union."

The recent official declaration even states that the "party sincerely extends a fraternal hand to Roman Catholics," thus completing earlier and equally unorthodox assurances of a fraternal communist solidarity with the peasants and the middle classes in France.

For Future French Soviet

"Communism in France is the union of the proletariat, the peasants and the 'petits bourgeois' against fascism and abusive capitalism!"

Big, blond Maurice Thorez, real chief of the Communist party in France, gave this startling definition of what he confidently calls "the future French Soviet Republic."

In his blandly optimistic assertion lies the answer to the puzzling question, "Why has Communism suddenly become an important factor in the present French crisis?"

Until fairly recently no one attributed much importance to Communism in France. Except as a rather noisy nuisance, it was generally considered negligible. The innate indivdualism of the Frenchman, and even more his inherent attachment to private property and his solid patriotism, seemed to form an impassable obstacle to the acceptance of a "foreign" doctrine teaching the abolition of private property and the negation of individualism.

Communism Growing

Today Communism is widely recognized by all impartial observers as a force which must be carefully reckoned with.

The total paying membership of the party is still relatively small—only about 180,000—but this is more than double the enrollment at the beginning of the year.

The Communistic candidates at the May elections received nearly 1,500,000 votes compared with only half that amount in the last elections four years ago. The number of Communist deputies jumped from 12 to 72, and would be over 100 if proportional representation prevailed in France.

Most significant of all, perhaps, the number of adherents to the "Confédération Générale du Travail"—the French national federation of labor unions—has multiplied since the general strike movement began last May from a bare 500,000 to more than 4,000,000 and is still mounting rapidly. While the C. G. T. is not an exclusively Communist organization, it is in fact largely controlled by the Communists through their extensive "cell' system in almost every shop and factory in France.

Back of this phenomenal resurgence of French Communism is an apparently radical modification of Communism. Back of this change is Moscow.

And behind Moscow's maneuver—for it is very largely a maneuver—are Berlin and Tokyo. Convinced that national-socialist Germany and imperialistic Japan constitute grave and simultaneous threats to its security, Soviet Russia seeks allies in Europe to counterbalance and if possible to immobilize this alleged menace. Russia concludes mutual assistance pacts with Czechoslovakia and particularly with France.

From that moment it is to her interest to have her allies strong—and the French Communists diminish their anti-military propaganda in France and even cheer the army as it passes in review on July 14.

But Russia's pact with France is no air-tight pre-war alliance. Subordinated to the League of Nations, hedged about with abundant reservations, its real efficacy depends on having in power in France a Government friendly to the Soviets and unfriendly—or at least less friendly—to the "nazis"! A "pro-fascist" or even an ordinarily conservative cabinet in France might prove a fatal encouragement to Adolf Hitler, the Soviets fear.

Wide World

Maurice Thorez
Leader of Communist Party

International

Jacques Duclos
Assistant Secretary of Communist Party

Stalin Speaks

So the word goes out from Joseph Stalin in Moscow to Maurice Thorez in Paris: "Unite all the Left forces in France in a common electoral front against the Right. Resist French fascism at all costs—even at the cost of compromising somewhat with our Marxist ideas and of accommodating ourselves to the conservatism and the patriotism of the Frenchman."

At the same time more moderate leftists were beginning to preach "alignment by the left." Thus the "Popular Front Against Fascism" was born.

The Popular Front, therefore, as it finally came into force was not a tool of Moscow, as many Frenchmen pretend to believe today. Neither M. Blum nor M. Daladier are either the willing or the unconscious puppets of the Soviets, as the opponents of the Popular Front insist. The Popular Front took hold in France and triumphed at the elections because the French masses were ready for it as promising an alternative to economic deflation and as a defensive measure against the menace of the "fascist leagues."

A deliberate, conscious compromise, the Popular Front is neither the completely proletarian cat's-paw of the Soviets which its bitterest enemies proclaim it, nor the unadulterated liberal democracy which it claims to be. It is an intermediate régime reflecting the uncertainty, the hesitanc yof the French people in the face of the conflicting social and political forces of which Europe today is the arena.

Political Strategists

Go to see Maurice Thorez, Jacques Duclos, or almost any other official of the French Communist party, and you will find them cool-headed, keen-thinking political strategists. These are no blundering uncouth anarchists, but well-educated Frenchmen who will astonish you with their easy command of the literary, political and diplomatic history of France—of Europe even.

"We are not opposed to private property," explains M. Thorez with his gentle smile. "We are only opposed to capitalistic property—that is to say to big capitalism, to big industry, to the financial trusts, to the 'two hundred families'!"

"And where do you draw the line between "property" and "capitalistic property," between big and little industry?"

"We are perfectly in favor of the private ownership of small or even medium-sized farms by the peasants, and of small shops. As to factories we would not interfere at all with those not employing more than 50 or 100 workers."

Fifty or 100 workers! This means, if it could be taken seriously, that communism would leave untouched the vast majority of French factories; for despite the rapid progress of mechanization and rationalization, most of France's industrial production still comes from a multitude of small shops employing less than a hundred workmen.

Not Opposed to Bourgeoisie

"You must understand," M. Thorez continues, "that we are not the enemies of the middle classes. All our effort today is concentrated on winning the confidence of the peasant, the small merchant, the small manufacturer—who as you know constitute the bulk of the nation.

"Furthermore, it is important to understand that French communism is not, cannot be, Russian communism. The French Soviet Republic, when it comes, will be essentially—even traditionally—French in every way!"

Bluff? Empty words uttered purely for political strategy? Probably; but they are hardly less significant, even so. For these moderate declaration are not merely made in personal interviews: they are repeated and printed and circulated all over France. They have been adopted at the recent Communist congress in Paris as the official party platform and doctrine.

Seems More Moderate

It is this apparent "nationalization" and avowed moderation of French communism which makes it today a new force in France. So long as it remained openly a form of extremism, communism shut itself off automatically from the inherently moderate French people. Now that it claims to have a program not very much more drastic than the Radicals (for nationalization of the key industries and of credit has been a part of the unfilled electoral programs of the Left parties in France for many years) communism, left to itself, might well become a formidable French party.

But the Communist Party is not left to itself. It takes its orders from Moscow; and what will those orders be tomorrow? Will they still command moderation and co-operation with the "bourgeois" parties of the Left who were for so long anathema to Messrs. Cachin (now a sober Senator), Thorez, Duclos and the other French "reds"?

Furthermore, push Maurice Thorez into a corner, question him probingly as to his ideas on what sort of regime France should have, and you would soon find the violent revolutionary showing through. The "French Soviet Republic," as he acknowledges, would be no liberal democracy. There is in fact little room for doubt: any attempt at a communist regime in France—and such a possibility cannot now be entirely excluded—would mean a dictatorship of the proletariat no more genuinely democratic in the generally accepted sense of the term, than Soviet Russia is really liberal behind its new constitutional smokescreen.

Force Is Syndical

French communism's real force, however, is not political; it is syndical. It resides in the amazingly extensive labor union organization which the Communist Party has succeeded in building up all over France.

When the avalanche of "folded-arms" strikes swept irresistibly across the country in June and July, with red flags floating over thousands of factories and shops, occupied by striking workers, the question on everyone's lips was: "Who started it all?"

The movement originated in one of the labor union "cells," or factory units, of the Communist Party. It apppears to have started in the Bréquet airplane factory near Paris where a certain foreman, local chief of that particular "cell" gave the order to occupy the shop. Immediately the other cellular chiefs in the metallurgical industry began to follow suit, until the movement attained the proportions of a general strike.

Whether the Communist Party in Paris, whether the Third International in Moscow, were indirectly responsible for the strike is not quite clear. It seems more probable that the movement was in great degree launched and directed, not by the central organization, but by the local labor leaders through the "cell" system.

It Set a Precedent

What is certain is that this strike, which ended everywhere in the complete success of the workers, thanks to the pressure brought to bear on proprietors and employers by the Popular Front Government, has set a triply dangerous precedent:

1. The workers have been made to feel that their only means of obtaining social justice is through direct action; and that the most effective channels for this direct action are the Communist-controlled syndicates.

2. The Government, by supporting the demands of the strikers—and despite the fact that these demands were generally justified—has been put in the position of defending the interests of a single class rather than of the nation; its statement that it would never use force to expel striking workers from shops and factories, only partly repudiated later, would have grave consequences if another wave of strikes should occur.

No Government Aid

3. The employers have been left with the impression that their rights are no longer defended by the Government; and in many instances with an embittered tendency to identify the Popular Front regime with Communism.

Unless they are corrected, these mistaken conceptions contain the seeds of serious trouble for the future. They have already given rise to latent but tense antagonism which seems at the moment to be increasing.

Superimposed on this internal unrest is the unsettled situation abroad. A significant international phenomenon marked the Spanish revolt—the tendency of the principal European powers to line up, in sympathy if not in action, behind one or the other of the two factions. This development if it were to be reproduced with respect to France, could hardly help having the gravest consequences for world peace.

Will London, Rome or Moscow—democracy, fascism or communism—exercise a preponderant influence over France's foreign policy in the near future?

Would Adolf Hitler carry out his barely veiled threat to attack if France were to become, even temporarily, Communist?

Would a National-Socialist France be friendly or inimical to Germany?

Would a fascist France share Italy's irritated attitude toward Britain?

These questions, which are of course purely hypothetical, are nevertheless beginning to be asked in European diplomatic circles today. They are important as "storm signals," as indications of the deep international significance of the current crisis in France, and as proof of the imperative necessity for an early and essentially moderate solution, equally far from the two extremes of fascism and communism.

'Sheffield of No. Carolina'

The Deep River section of Moore and Chatham counties in North Carolina—where coal and iron both were to be found—once was called the "Sheffield of North Carolina."

U. S. Takes Steps To Increase Its Destroyer Quota

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday announced that the United States had officially notified both Great Britain and Japan that it had "very reluctantly" decided to follow Britain's lead in retaining 40,000 tons of destroyers beyond the 150,000 ton limit provided by the London Naval treaty of 1930.

Under terms of the treaty all the signatories are permitted to take advantage of any use of the escape clause which another employs. Britain announced weeks ago she would add 40,000 tons to her destroyer quota. Right to the same automatically accrued to Japan and the United States from Britain's action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Two new international naval developments yesterday pointed to the possibility of a naval race after the expiration of the London limitation treaty this year.

Japanese Ambassador Hirosi Saito formally notified Secretary Hull of his government's intention to retain 15,598 tons of submarines and 11,059 tons of destroyers above present treaty limits.

Only a few hours earlier, Secretary Hull had announced that the United States would be "reluctantly obliged" to follow Great Britain in keeping in service 40,000 tons of destroyers which would be scrapped under the treaty.

Obscured for the moment by an academic discussion over whether the Japanese procedure was technically correct was the answer to the question: Will the United States, and Great Britain as well, insist upon matching Japan submarine for submarine?

Unofficial but responsible quarters generally believed they would. Whether this would set the stage for the beginning of a naval building race at the expiration this year of the London limitation treaty none would venture to predict.

French Woman Wins High Legal Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The woman "avocat" of France has for long been a familiar figure—especially in Paris. But now, for the first time, a woman has been elected to fill the envied position of first secretary to the Conference of Barristers. She is Mlle. Lucienne Scheid of Alsace.

To the Conference of Barristers there are 12 secretaryships, each of which is reserved for what is known as "the rising generation." All are regarded as positions of eminence, but none of quite such eminence as that now held by Mlle. Scheid.

Among her predecessors she can reckon such lights of the French bar as Raymond Poincaré, Léon Berard, M. de Monzie, and—in more recent years — Pierre Cot, the present French air minister.

Escaped Convict Rewarded For 23 Years of Atonement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 4 — A strange case of justice tempered by mercy has closed a chapter 23 years long with refusal by Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio to extradite Carlton B. Chilton to Oklahoma. The extradition request cited Mr. Chilton as an escaped trusty from the Granite, Okla., Reformatory in 1913.

Confronted on one hand by a valid legal demand of another state, but looking down from his massive chair upon a man who for 23 years had lived respectably, as testified by his friends and civic organizations, Governor Davey took Christ Jesus as his guide in making a difficult decision.

"A long time ago," he declared to the hushed listeners in his office, "Christ said, 'Go and sin no more.' And so the request for extradition is denied."

Robbed Bank in Oklahoma

More than two decades ago Mr. Chilton robbed an Oklahoma bank and was sentenced to two years in the reformatory. His good conduct earned him the position of a trusty, with duties and privileges denied to ordinary criminals.

With one year of his term served, he ran away. Unlike most escaped prison inmates, he "went straight." When the United States entered the World War, he served 17 months with the American forces overseas, and was given an honorable discharge.

He has acted as a bus driver, motorman, inspector and instructor for the street railway company in Portland, Ore. He came to Cleveland in 1930, served as an orderly at Marine hospital and finally, through a personal letter to President Roosevelt, obtained a position as a statistician for the United States Department of Labor, which he still holds.

Friends Flock to Support

His six years in Cleveland brought him many friends and these have been unfailing in their efforts to save him from a return to prison life and to preserve him for his small family, consisting of a wife and a 16-year-old step son.

Among those, who felt that Mr. Chilton's years of rectitude deserved mercy at the hands of the law was Perry A. Frey, chief police prosecutor of Cleveland, who personally asked Governor Davey to refuse the extradition plea.

While possibility of instituting federal court mandamus proceedings was discussed, Marshall C. W. Ossman of Brooklyn Village, president of the Cuyahoga County Police Chief's Association, announced that the association had voted unanimously to uphold Governor Davey's action. Cleveland, present home of Mr. Chilton, is the seat of Cuyahoga County.

Had Paid Atonement

Reformatories exist to reform, rather than to punish, it was pointed out. If Mr. Chilton, after his escape, had returned to crime, there would be no question of the justice of returning him to prison. But witness after witness told of his blameless life for 23 years.

To return this man to prison now, Governor Davey said, could produce "no possible good to society."

Mr. Chilton, upon hearing of his freedom from arrest so long as he remains within Ohio, expressed gratitude to Governor Davey, and hope that Governor Marland would grant a pardon.

Traffic Violators Are Sent to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas.—City officials of Austin, the capital of Texas, looked over the report of their traffic safety school recently and decided that it is worth the cost.

The report, made after 7½ months months of operation, showed that only five of the 156 graduates of the school have reappeared in municipal court for trial on new violations.

That result came out of a cost of $1,874.40 in fines that would have been paid had not the judge sent the violators to the school. Additional costs, of course, were those of actually operating the school.

First offenders, especially if they are of high school or college age, are usually sent to the school, which has classes twice a week. A college-trained policeman is instructor.

The eight lessons—violations are ordinarily "sentenced" to 30 days in the school—cover these subjects:

1. Traffic accidents and their effect on the driver.
2. Why and how speeding is dangerous.
3. Driver vision and fatigue and their effect on safety.
4. Rules of right-of-way.
5. Proper turn-making.
6. The pedestrian from his own point of view.
7. The pedestrian from the driver's point of view.
8. The traffic law, where it comes from and what it is.

British Motorists Bring King's Greeting to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Bringing greetings from the King to his Canadian people, 66 motorists from England named by King Edward VIII as "Empire Ambassadors" arrived here, being the second British Motor Rally to visit Montreal this month. From his pleasure yacht off the Dalmatian coast King Edward sent his message to the British party about to sail for Quebec for a motor tour through Eastern Canada and the United States.

The party will go from here to Toronto, Niagara Falls, and then to Detroit. They are to be guests of Henry Ford, at his estate in Dearborn, Mich. A visit will then be made to the Cleveland Exhibition, and from there they motor to Washington, D. C., where the English Union will be their hosts, prior to the final lap of their tour for embarkation at New York on the Queen Mary.

End of Prohibition Laid to Depression By Baptist Speaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 4—Prohibition would be in force today were it not for the psychological effects of the depression, Prof. Z. L. Madden declared recently before the recent Baptist Convention here.

"First-hand information from the 48 states, over which I traveled from 1927 to 1932, prompts me to say that prohibition was effective until after the beginning of the great depression," he declared.

"The overwhelming defeat of Al Smith in 1928 attested to the fact," Professor Madden continued, "that the wet forces had made little headway against national prohibition. . . . A chance to work and a change in the national leadership were the main issues as the depression bore down upon the American people—not the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. But the strategic moment had arrived. The vociferous minority cried 'We want liquor!' Hearing the cry, the Administration at Washington threw the ship of state into reverse and sponsored repeal."

Stating that 27 per cent of the salaries of teachers in the State was paid out of the proceeds of the alcoholic beverage tax, and that the majority of teachers have continued to point to the evils of liquor and to counsel temperance, Professor Madden asked, "Must we continue to bite the hand that is feeding us? The responsibility rests with the State, our employer!"

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Discriminating people return each Summer to the Crawford House at Crawford Notch, famous for its location, its clientele, its atmosphere and its service. Rates include room and meals—as low as $5 a day; with bath one person as low as $7, two persons as low as $12. Open until October 6. Booklet and diagnosis of weekly rates on request.
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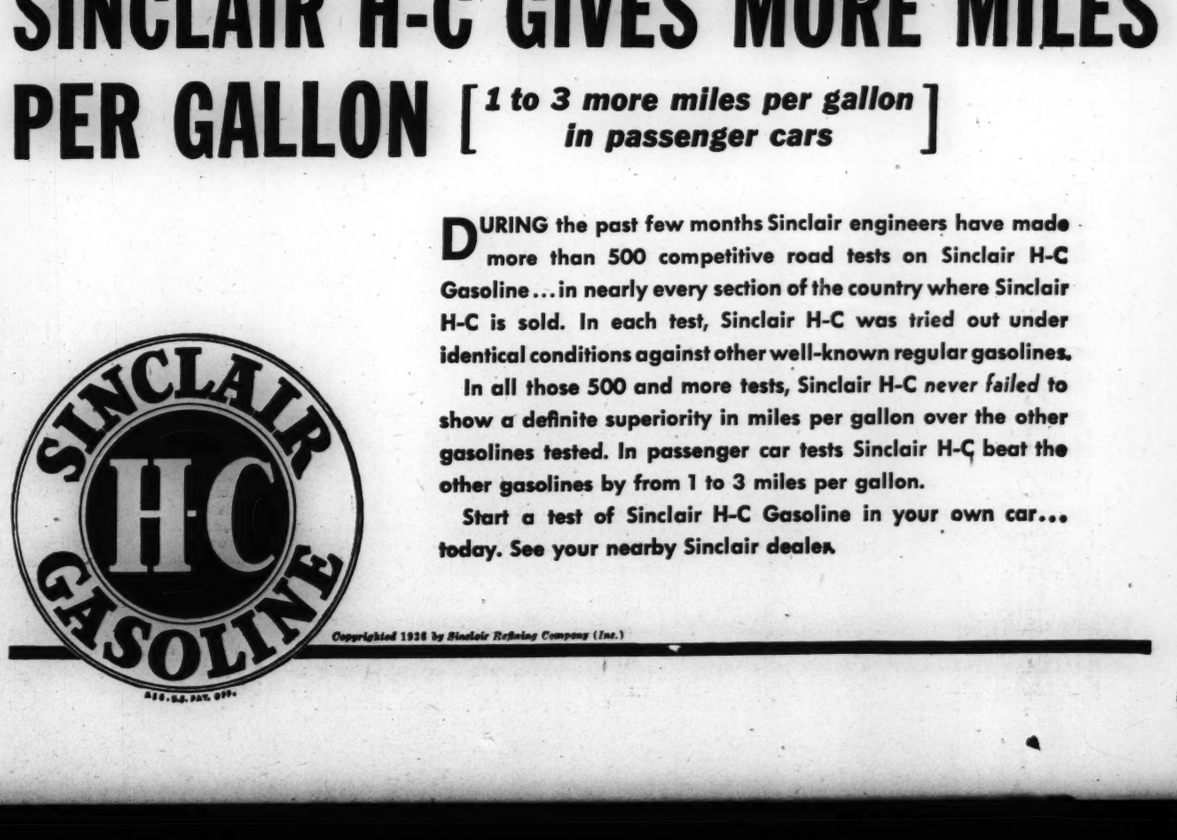

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President and Landon Give Ideas on Handling of Drought

(Continued from Page 1)

ing running parallel with the passage of either candidate through the streets.

The drought may have been the basis of the notable gathering, but the public was only secondarily interested in that. What the people watched and relished was the piquant situation of the two candidates together, the news of their good-natured raillery, news of Mr. Roosevelt's advice to Landon to get a small boat to sail the Potomac "if you get to the White House." The behavior of the two men in each other's company.

Dickinson Is Not Impressed

The other five governors were only supers in the drama, and from first to last little public attention was paid to them.

One less amiable note was injected into the conversations, however. This was Senator Dickinson's demand that WPA be turned back to the states.

Newspapermen were excluded from all the conferences, and an official reticence was preserved regarding them, but it was reliably reported that Senator Dickinson had not been won over by Mr. Roosevelt's charm, and had pressed home his attack insistently. The Iowa WPA director, L. S. Hill, was understood to have retorted in behalf of the Administration, developing one of the liveliest incidents in the series of parleys.

The drama opened with the progress of Mr. Roosevelt through the decorated city streets. Des Moines had prepared for the gathering by tearing down or effacing every billboard carrying a political appeal in the city.

The banners hung between lamp standards along the main streets all carried the tactful greeting, "Welcome to Des Moines" without specifying the candidate.

President Waves His Hat

Riding in his favorite right hand rear seat in an open car, panama hat in hand, Mr. Roosevelt waved again and again to the cheering crowds that lined the city streets four to six deep for 40 blocks to the Capitol. Police heads estimated 150,000 in line, but estimates were difficult. Most of Iowa seemed on hand. It was far and away the biggest crowd of the 4000-mile drought trip.

A profusion of Landon sunflower buttons was noticeable in the crowd that greeted Mr. Roosevelt on his first trip, which seemed to have sprouted like dandelions in spring. It was ascertained that a free distribution of these had occurred just prior to the President's passage in competition with hawkers, who were attempting to sell rival party emblems, but without notable success.

Contrast in Arrivals

Mr. Roosevelt arrived with a caravan of about 25 cars at the golddomed Capitol about 1. He was taken from the street entrance to the office of Gov. Clyde L. Herring in an elevator.

The arrival of Governor Landon was strikingly different. Early yesterday Governor Landon set out over the straight Kansas roads in his 7-passenger Buick with a small newspaper escort, for the Iowa capital. Half way along the trip, at Leon, Iowa, he stopped casually at a two-seat barber shop in a basement of the Central Hotel and got a shave from George Fuller, an enigmatic barber who expressed little interest in the Republican presidential candidate despite the fact that a small crowd collected outside and peered down through the window.

Crowds Cheer Governor

Governor Landon swung into a motorcar police escort outside Des Moines and arrived at the Capitol just before the 1:15 engagement; it was then that the bunched thousands on the Plaza of the Capitol saw him for the first time.

Instead of continuing up the circular drive, the Governor's car stopped at the foot of the flight of steps leading up to the Capitol.

A vigorous, modest figure, dressed in a white silk pongee suit, he came striding briskly up the steps as the crowd milled about and cheered. "Landon—its Landon," cried voices.

Five policemen, dark coated city traffic officers and kahki-clad highway police, broke out behind the ascending figure, joined hands, something like children playing a game, and followed him hand-in-hand. They prevented the smiling crowd from pressing in on the Republican candidate, but he made his own interference, as he advanced with springy, youthful stride.

All the Rest Is Hearsay

What went on after that, behind the curtains that had been hung along one side of the Iowa Capitol building, came to the newspapermen only at second hand.

The dramatic meeting of the two men had been subject to a week's preparation. What actually happened, however, was unexpected.

Soiled from his long journey Governor Landon was ushered into the wash-room opening off the reception room. Luncheon was announced just before he emerged. The doors of the reception room were thrown open and the guests stood aside to permit the President and his tall son, John, to lead the way in.

It was just at this moment that Governor Landon emerged, smoothing his attire. It was under this informal condition that the dramatic meeting occurred, as the two men almost bumped into one another, and without formal introduction.

Nice Day, Isn't It

Governor Landon recognized the President quickly and stepped forward with outstretched hand. "How do you do, Mr. President?" Mr. Roosevelt did not recognize Governor Landon for a second, then replied, according to report, "How are you, Governor?"

Both men smiled.

"This is my son John," the President explained, "he is the youngest and tallest member of the family."

No one else was in the room except Governor Herring of Iowa.

"I understand that you had a long hard drive to get here," continued the President after a momentary embarrassment had subsided.

"Yes, I did, but I got here on time," responded Governor Landon.

He meant he had arrived in time for the luncheon of milk-fed, fried chicken and corn-on-the-cob, which Governor Herring had provided.

There was seven circular tables in the hall, at the first of which sat President Roosevelt the group of governors and Federal Judge Charles A. Dewey of Des Moines. Governor Landon was the third on President Roosevelt's left.

According to one version of the dinner talk the President said, "Governor, if you get into the White House in my place, be sure to get a small boat and get out on the Potomac and go fishing week ends. That's what I do. It would be hard without those trips."

Governor Landon smiled and said he would remember the President's advice. According to the account of one of the Governor's at the conference, Mr. Roosevelt goodnaturedly referred to Governor Landon's contest for the White House.

In this instance, Mr. Roosevelt advised his rival chaffingly to get a small boat in the event, "You take my place in the White House next year."

According to the Governor, reporting the conversation, the others laughed at this sally, while Governor Landon "blushed."

Going on more seriously, Mr. Roosevelt told how much his Saturday afternoon excursions had meant to him on the Potomac, and the group chatted on fishing and similar matters.

Conference Gets Under Way

The sequence of separate Federal-State conferences on the drought problem got under way somewhat after 2 p. m. The states were called by order of their admittance to the Union, Mississippi, which was admitted in 1821, coming first. Officials of the other states waited outside. Iowa came second and Kansas next.

After waiting for well over an hour, Governor Landon and his group went into conference with the Federal officials and remained for about 40 minutes. The Kansas Governor is understood to have presented a careful analysis of the state drought system, with proposals for State-Federal co-operation, WPA construction of farm reservoirs and the like.

The atmosphere was cordial throughout. It was then that the waiting thousands of Des Moines citizens got their second series of views of presidential candidates.

Governor Gets Greeting

Governor Landon's trip this time from the Capitol was more formal than his arrival, and his car rolled down the city's main streets the throngs gave it continuous applause and ticker tape came sailing down from upper windows. The clapping was not an ovation, but a friendly constant greeting.

An informal press conference was held after in Governor Landon's hotel quarters.

"How did it go, Governor?" he was asked.

"It was a very pleasant time, a very pleasant visit," he answered.

"How did your proposals go?"

"My suggestions were very well received."

Asked if Mr. Roosevelt had shown himself familiar with Governor Landon's 1934 drought recommendations, Governor Landon avoided the political implication at first by not answering, and when it was repeated by jocosely responding, "I didn't hear you."

Enlarges on Reply

"The memorandum that I left was largely covered by the development of the President's own questions," Governor Landon said later. "He was familiar with some previous discussions that we had on the subject of water conservation."

"Did he conduct the discussion?" asked a reporter, referring to Mr. Roosevelt. "Yes," said Governor Landon.

"Did the conference produce anything?"

"Yes, it was a productive conference."

He was directly asked his opinion of Mr. Roosevelt. With a firm, emphatic intonation Governor Landon replied,

"I think he is a very fine, charming gentleman."

There was a brief pause as this comment sank in. At length a correspondent from a chain of papers that has been strongly anti-Roosevelt put a leading question to the Governor, asking whether he would also call Mr. Roosevelt "able."

Governor Landon, obviously nettled, rose:

"I enjoyed the conference very much," he declared, as he terminated the interview.

Both Candidates Cheered

Mr. Roosevelt's own return through the streets of the corn capital filled the curbs again as though by magic. Newspapermen discussed at length the relative greeting accorded the two candidates to this correspondent. It seemed that Mr. Roosevelt, riding in an open car dramatic as always, smiling and waving his panama, elicited considerable more noise thn the quieter Governor Landon in his closed limousine.

The Roosevelt caravan passed directly under the windows of the hotel where Governor Landon was staying on its return and the noise undoubtedly reached the candidate. The first event of the crowded visit came last night.

President Gives a Party

Under the incongruous surroundings of a station train yard, Mr. Roosevelt received the whole party on his private car, or traveling White House.

The long, sleek, private car had been uncoupled from the other eight members of the train and stood alone in one section of the tracks, surrounded by a cordon of police and soldiers. Governors and officials rode down to the railroad tracks, and boarded the car. Inside however, was the customary informality of the traveling Roosevelt family, and once more Governor Landon met his host on terms of good fellowship.

Governor Herring sat on the President's right at an oblong table and Governor Landon on his left.

"What kind if a dinner was it?" Governor Landon was asked.

"Oh, it was fine," he replied.

Gain in Chemical Exports

United States exports of chemicals and related products advanced 20 per cent during the first half of 1936, with notable gains being recorded in foreign shipments of benzol, dyes, sulphur and fertilizers.

Roosevelt and Landon—Similar Opposites

Two men more different in background, personality and approach to people and problems could scarcely be found than the two candidates for the Presidency of the United States who met across a table yesterday at Des Moines, Iowa. They are similar almost alone in this characteristic: The likeableness, the freedom from stiff or silly inhibitions, which despite everything made their meeting an interesting, pleasant, natural occasion. Here are sketches of the two by the chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, who has seen both fairly closely and often over a period of years:

President Roosevelt

Franklin D. Roosevelt is many things. To start with, he is the Squire of Hyde Park: the man of family, wealth and position, who has had a lifetime of politics, and enjoys the British statesman's ample attitude toward public life. He is at the same time a volatile, daring, reckless - seeming experimenter, quick to adopt new policies, quick to discard old ones. Nevertheless, a sometimes obscured thread of consistency runs through it all: The response to the urge for fuller justice to the common man, sought through governmental action, which has emerged in American life with the reaching of the end of the territorial frontier. Mr. Roosevelt is a cosmopolitan familiar with world conditions, a President who has traveled more widely in the United States and talked with more Americans than any other Chief Executive. He has a capacious and convenient memory, a useful quick wit, enormous ability as a political candidate, and is filled with resource, surprises—white rabbits. He is a brilliant and persuasive intimate speaker and public orator, a man of dramatic personality versatile as the trained actor, and distinctly kin to European leaders, as well as to his cousin, Theodore, who also smiled. As toward many another American President, most people either strongly like him or strongly dislike him. You cannot ignore him.

Governor Landon

Alfred M. Landon is an intelligent, reasonable, modest, determined, conscientious, upright Pennsylvanian whose life has been conditioned by Kansas. As an oil operator, he understands not only the importance of free enterprise and how to meet a pay roll, but the menace to free enterprise of vast, price-fixing, market-rigging combinations. As Governor of Kansas, he has appreciated the need of his people in depression and drought years, has not hesitated to seek and accept federal aid, and to support sweeping reforms. He intends to be a reasonable progressive, eager for reform but ready to accept only part of what he wants if his opponents will concede and co-operate. He wants reform, not REFORM! ! ! Governor Landon wins the warm regard and respect of almost everyone who gets to know him. His friends say he thinks better than he talks, and talks better than he orates. He knows the values of the frontier, for he has been a frontiersman in his business, but he, too, realizes that Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt have left a challenge to the nation: A challenge for greater justice to all than the system has yet produced. He proposes to meet that challenge by gradual, careful progress in what he considers the American pattern.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Catalonian armies. In formal warfare such action would be considered anything but neutral.

The military situation changes only slightly. On the northern front rebels finally took Irun and marched on towards San Sebastian, eight miles away. Resistance was still determined, however. Huesca, on the northern front, is said to have fallen to loyalist troops, while rebels claimed a minor success in the southern drive toward Madrid.

Grave danger arises from the delay in effecting neutrality. The longer the fascist states procrastinate the greater becomes the pressure on the French government from left forces to go openly to the aid of the Spanish government. French Communists invite French Socialists to join in representations to Premier Léon Blum. They argue that "foreign fascists" continue to arm the Spanish rebels and that therefore French observance of neutrality unfairly aids the rebels.

News of the fall of Irun is followed by the naming of a new Government in Spain headed by the Extreme Socialist, Largo Caballero, and a mass Popular Front demonstration in Paris. Over 100,000 members—socialists, trade unionists and communists—are estimated participating. Shouting "planes and guns for Spain" they marched through the square of the Republic as a protest against continued neutrality. Further rebel victories would threaten domestic peace in France.

Balloons—Belgians in Lead for Cup

Balloon honors go to Belgium this year in the Gordon Bennett International contest, according to Associated Press dispatches, which report the Belgian entry, Pilots Demuyter and Hoffman, down near Archangel in north Russia after covering 1750 miles.

Poland's three-year hold on the balloon trophy is broken by the Belgian victory. Latest advices had two German and three Polish bags still in the air, but officials were satisfied that none would equal the distance of the Belgian entry. The race started from Warsaw.

Norway—Denies Russia's Plea in Trotzky Case

Little Norway defies big Russia over the person of Leon Trotzky, refusing flatly to expel him as demanded. Norway's action is not based on sympathy for the world's leading radical communist, but Norway does have the liberal tradition of tolerance for political refugees. Proud and conscious of being in the right, the Government met strong Soviet words with equally firm replies.

The answer insisted that Norway had been in no way negligent in restricting Mr. Trotzky's activities, and that Russia's threat of reprisal unless the refugee was expelled was not in conformity with friendly relations existing between the two countries.

The same fate already accorded 16 former Communist leaders including Gregory Zinovieff, one-time Soviet foreign minister, is intended also for Mr. Trotzky if Soviet officials ever get him in their power. Somewhat ironically the present government in communist Russia is just as disturbed over "radical" extremists and trouble-makers as are more frankly conservative governments elsewhere.

Fliers—Race With Sun Across Continent

Leaving New York before dawn seven fast airplanes streak across the continent, all scheduled to reach Los Angeles before six o'clock this evening. On board are six women and nine men. Most had reached St. Louis or Kansas City well before noon.

All hope to share in the $15,000 of Bendix trophy prize money which will be distributed among the first five to arrive. They must make the trip in less than 18 hours to qualify, but all hope to do it in less than 12 hours. Spanning the continent between dawn and dusk is now considered an easy task.

National air races get under way at Los Angeles. Arrival of the transcontinental fliers will be the big event of the opening day. Later it will settle down to short speed races and stunt flying, all having as a basic objective the testing of new improvements in airplane design and construction.

Unperturbed by the fastest trans-Atlantic airplane crossing on record, Harry Richman and Henry ("Dick") Merrill, rest in London, announcing their intention of starting back as soon as weather permits. Scarcely 200 wait to meet them when they finally reach Croyden after two stops from the cow pasture where they came down yesterday. The edge was gone off the excitement, and even transatlantic flights are getting now to be rather commonplace.

A tall, blond Englishwoman takes off from the Royal Air Force field near Abingdon for a solo hop to New York—without benefit of advance publicity. Only a few friends know of the plan and are present to wish her well. She is Mrs. Beryl Markham, society woman. The Associated Press report states that she hopes to be the first woman to make the westward crossing of the Atlantic alone.

Tourists—Press Transportation Capacity Hard

Drought, relief and depression seem unreal and remote as the holiday mood sweeps along the Atlantic seaboard and industrial East speeded by reports of an early autumn buying boom.

Ten ocean liners pour 7000 returned tourists into New York harbor on the heels of 6000 who arrived yesterday on 11 other big ships. It is the climax of the best tourist season since pre-depression days. Once more thousands of diversion-seeking Americans flocked to Europe for their summer holiday. Now they return, stimulating transport business as they come.

Ships, rail and bus lines all prepare for a new record Labor Day weekend rush. Several of the newly arrived transatlantic liners are to make special cruises out of New York beginning tonight and tomorrow. The New York Central railroad alone will operate 172 extra trains over the week-end, and the Pennsylvania plans 150. Space on coast passenger steamers from the cities to the resort places has been booked solid for weeks.

Palestine: Races Renew Old Struggle

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom. The Arabs want to write such a chapter.

That is the larger aspect of the conflict. The narrower and more violent aspect is a local struggle between Jews and Arabs. Palestine is a very poor and small land, the size of Vermont. It now contains about 1,400,000 persons, of whom fewer than 400,000 are Jews and practically all the rest Arabs. At the close of the war there were 60,000 Jews and 700,000 Arabs, which means that the Jewish population is rapidly growing. For a long period after Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany nearly 4000 Jews entered Palestine monthly.

The problem, therefore, is not how can 400,000 Jews and 1,000,000 Arabs accommodate themselves to one another in this little country. If it were merely that, the solution, though difficult, would not be at all impossible. In tiny, crowded Belgium two races live fairly well together and in Switzerland three. Great Britain has often shown herself a very wise and just administrator and in time she could help 400,000 Jews and a million Arabs come to an understanding. But that is not the problem.

Those 400,000 are the representatives of World Jewry which contains not fewer than 15,000,000 members. They are young, energetic, and aggressive settlers. They are pioneers and dream of making Palestine their real fatherland. Pioneers are the most dynamic of all the children of men, much stronger than mere conquerors like Alexander and Chosroes. Such men and women settled America, Australia, South Africa. The Jews now settling in Palestine are like that.

In many respects they are the chosen ones among the chosen people, the pick of Jewry. They have new ideas and new ways of life. They have discarded old molds and conventional restrictions. They care nothing for titles, social distinctions, trivial honors, soft-handed applause. They are robust, hardy, constructive adventurers.

No Class Distinctions

You can tell that from their clothes. During work days both young men and women wear light shirts, shorts, shoes, and not much else. On holidays they ride off to picnics on motorcycles built for two, on bicycles, auto buses or trains—third class. They have no horror of third class, or of hoes, shovels, tents, calloused hands and sun-burned noses. They are intelligent, widely read and self-confident. They are in the swing of creative work.

What they have accomplished in Palestine is remarkable. They are literally turning it into a garden. They make modern cities spring out of the sand. They turn wastes into luxuriant orange orchards. Those areas in Palestine in which Jews have settled remind every traveler of the more prosperous parts of America or Europe. There is one purely Jewish city, Tel Aviv, in which every American visitor feels much at home. It is a little piece of America set down in Palestine.

Arabs Out-Distanced

Of course, the older Arabs, accustomed to Oriental ways, are no match for them. The Arabs have great class differences. A few are rich and aristocratic but most are landless serfs or shepherds, who work leisurely and inefficiently. A Jew works his own land and gets ten times as much from it as an ordinary Arab. He waters wildernesses and dries swamps. He digs wells, erects factories, puts in water and light systems, builds schools, keeps a lively traffic spinning over excellent roads and weaves extensive trade nets. He sets the pace in every branch of activity.

If the Jews had a free hand they could supply enough money to buy up the whole of Palestine and could easily mobilize enough young Jewish pioneers to settle it. And, without any doubt, they would like to do that. They want to dominate Palestine. They dream that. They advocate the settling of 1,000,000 Jews here, whereby they would put the Arabs in an inferior position. They want to feel secure, to possess the means of self defense, actually to govern Palestine.

Would Swallow Up Arabs

But this means they would eventually eliminate or swallow up the Arabs as completely as they did the Canaanites 3000 years ago. The Arabs know that and are opposed to it. So they have revolted. They demand that Jewish immigration cease immediately and completely and they ask for authority over their own country.

They have erected their Verdun and are making a stand. They declare that the Jews shall not pass. They will fight for their land, their rights, and their sacred city with the same fanaticism with which they once conquered the world. They are terribly in earnest and will not willingly give way. Nor are they merely 1,000,000 in numbers. The whole Arab world from Mosul to Cairo is with them.

There are but two alternatives. Either the Jews will have to cease their influx or else fight the Arabs. The Jews are no more welcome in their own Holy Land than in certain other countries. The Arabs will not tolerate this invasion, and when aroused, the children of the desert are like a centennial torrent suddenly sweeping down a wady.

Political 'Big Business'

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Campaign funds of the two major parties were running into many millions of dollars today, making the national political campaign one of the biggest of big businesses.

The national committee budget of the Democrats is around $2,000,000.

The Republican budget "depends on what we get in," said Charles B. Goodspeed, treasurer of the national committee, but there was no reason to believe it would be under the Democratic figure.

These budget estimates do not include the millions spent in individual states. Congressional candidates, also, must look after their own expenses.

Landon Informs President On Kansas Drought Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 4—Immediate and long-range conservation proposals for coping with drought conditions, were proposed by Gov. Alfred M. Landon at the conference which drew the President and high officials of mid-west states to Des Moines yesterday.

Although newspapermen were excluded from the sessions, major details of the deliberations were available from a number of reliable sources.

Governor Landon laid before the President a carefully thought-out program. Sitting informally beside the President as the proposal was discussed, Governor Landon said little, the chief exposition coming from George Knapp, Kansas state water engineer.

Two Major Landon Points

The Landon program included two major points:

1. Employment for farmers on ponds, dams, roads and rural rehabilitation.

2. Co-operative flood control and similar work.

Governor Landon declined to say whether yesterday's memorandum was similar to the proposal he made to the President June 2, 1934. A letter was made available here today which the Governor had written to the President as of that date, together with the President's acknowledgement of receipt.

In that letter Governor Landon said, in part such a program, of course, would include plans for the control of soil erosion, plans for encouragement of the building of small ponds by private property owners, plans for relatively small impounding reservoirs on creeks, plans for larger reservoirs on larger tributaries, plans for a few large lakes which serve the purpose of recreational areas and water stages in the river, plans for levees and stream improvement in the lower reaches of the rivers, and related studies of land use in the affected areas.

Other Points in Program

The Landon plan would also include lower freight rates during the emergency for farm products, and well, pond and spring developments for water storage.

There is no wide essential difference between the Landon proposals and those of the President's drought committee.

Mr. Roosevelt remained generally silent in the discussion, but asked questions, among them the number of Kansas families likely to need relief, extent of area burnt out by drought, and whether expanding CCC activity could employ young farmers on water-conservation projects, like the proposed pasture ponds.

Kansas drought officials told the President 21,000 out of 171,000 Kansas farm families will be on relief during the coming winter.

Likes "Alf Fine"

Returning to the presidential special train yesterday at 6:20 p. m. and pausing on the rear platform to greet a small crowd, the President expressed appreciation for Governor Landon.

Cameramen and radio men with microphones came forward, but the police pushed the latter back, declaring "no mikes."

"This is silent," said the President smiling, apparently well pleased with the events of the afternoon.

A voice shouted:

"How about a word?"

"It's been a good day," called Mr. Roosevelt.

"How do you like Alf?" demanded another voice.

"Fine-fine," responded the President.

An air of amiability filled the conference before it was over and Robert Fechner, CCC director, paid high compliment to the co-operation he had received from the State.

No Aspect of Drought Is Neglected, but No Decision Is Reached

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 4 (AP)—Aides of Governor Landon told reporters clustered in the huge rotunda of the state house that the President and Governor Landon touched every aspect of the drought problem from immediate to long-range needs, but that they reached no decisions.

Governor Landon left the Capitol immediately after he conferred with the President in Iowa Gov. Clyde L. Herring's private office. His was the third of five drought discussions President Roosevelt held with governors yesterday.

The other governors in the order named, were Guy B. Park of Missouri, Herring and, after the Landon meeting, R. L. Cochran of Nebraska and E. W. Marland of Oklahoma.

Mr. Roosevelt also was described as having done most of the talking in the conference with the Missourians. Occasional questions were asked by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, resettlement administrator.

"He (the President) questioned us in detail about the Missouri situation and what we would need," Senator Bennet Champ Clark (D) of Missouri said afterward. "We told him the most immediate was loans for seed."

M. S. Murray, Missouri WPA administrator, estimated 50,000 farmers would need feed and seed loans and work relief. He said 35,000 already had been certified to WPA for the latter.

In the conference with Iowa officials the President was represented as having asked about the possibility of constructing small farm ponds.

Senator Lester J. Dickinson (R) of Iowa said he had suggested that any expenditure of federal relief money be administered by county boards of supervisors and township trustees.

Mr. Roosevelt was informed, Rep. Otha D. Wearin (D) of Iowa told newsmen, that some 8000 Iowa farmers need help.

From Francis Johnson, president of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the Chief Executive received proposals that local county committees be set up to administer drought relief, feed and seed loans and allied matters.

Asked what Mr. Roosevelt thought of the program, Johnson said the President told him: "I am sure it will be sound."

Later, the President conferred again on drought problems with Governors Hjalmar Petersen of Minnesota and Philip F. LaFollette of Wisconsin and entertained the drought-state governors at a dinner aboard his private train. The Minnesota-Wisconsin parleys also took place there.

Governor Cochran, last of the governors to emerge from the Capitol conference, told reporters he and his delegation submitted estimates of relief needs showing a total of 28,000 to 30,000 WPA and resettlement aid cases would probably be the peak this fall and winter in Nebraska.

He said 8000 were now on WPA relief and an additional 12,000 probably would need assistance.

Oysters 'Skinny' In R-Less Months

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—With the season but 48 hours old, this reporter set out Sept. 2 to fathom the mystery of an oyster's strange affinity with "R"-months.

"What does the oyster know about months and spelling?" was the first question shot at Fred F. Johnson, assistant superintendent of the division of fishery industries.

"Mensibus erratis vos ostrea manducatis," answered Mr. Johnson.

"What?"

He repeated the Latin phrase.

"Come, come, Mr. Johnson."

Painstakingly the official explained he was answering the question by quoting the Romans — "Oysters should be eaten only in certain months.

He said the belief that they should not be eaten in a month the name of which lacks an "R" goes back many hundreds of years.

"However," he added, "it's silly. Oysters harvested in the summer are entirely edible."

"During the summer spawning season," explained the official, "the oyster loses weight and is not quite so fat although it tastes just as fine as at any other time."

He added there is an ever-growing demand for summer oysters and predicted it may soon be met by marketing those caught and frozen in winter months.

The division thinks so highly of the bivalve as a food that its chief, R. H. Fiedler, has written a biography of an oyster.

The division also has dished out 29 separate ways to cook oysters, including everything from a system called "pigs in blanket" to "oysters in parchment."

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Electric Power Pools Under U. S., Agencies Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—The pooling of electric power, "both government-owned and private, in regional systems under federal agencies was proposed today by Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission.

He said it was "the best solution of the numerous problems created by the development of large blocks of hydroelectric power as an incident to the construction of federal public works projects."

But George N. Tidd, president of the American Gas & Electric Company, objected to "wide grants of power" already given the power commission and the securities commission in the public utility act of 1935. Both views were presented in papers for the forthcoming world power conference.

Mr. Tidd argued that the interconnection of power lines for exchange of power and other savings has already reached a point "where, after allowing a reasonable time for natural integrating and co-ordinating forces to play their part, full co-ordination and integration (of systems) along natural and free economic lines could be expected."

Commissioner Manly said the plan for power pools, operated by a federal agency, would be a means "of securing for large geographical regions, and perhaps the nation as a whole, benefits that could not be secured except through the development by the Federal Government of the potentialities of our vast water resources and the utilization of the energy thus created in proper co-ordination with the energy resources of private utility systems."

Attacking the power given the securities commission over electric utilities, Tidd charged the 1935 act "definitely places in the hands of a commission totally unfamiliar with the workings and complexities of electric power systems the authority to determine how electric systems are to be grouped."

© National Geographic Society

Map of Spain

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The map of the Iberian Peninsula was drawn by the map department of the National Geographic Society to show the cities, villages, railways, and natural features which mark the military operations in Spain. The map also includes the section of France adjoining the Spanish border, Spanish Morocco, and a portion of Algeria (French), as well as Portugal. The region north of Madrid, a crucial battleground, is shown on an enlarged scale in the small inset map.

The map shows plainly how Spain is almost completely isolated by water and mountains from all neighboring countries save Portugal.

Spain has an area of approximately 190,000 square miles; the areas of Spain and Portugal together are about 224,000 square miles—about four times the area of Illinois.

If the Spanish-Portuguese peninsula could be set down on the United States with its northeast corner at the Southwesternmost tip of Virginia, the northern line would roughly correspond with the southern boundaries of Kentucky and Missouri, and the peninsula would cover practically all of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, with very small fragments of Georgia and Florida.

The greatest east-west distance in Spain—640 miles—is about equal to the airline distance from New York to Indianapolis. The greatest north-south distance—530 miles—is approximately equal to that from Cleveland, Ohio, to Atlanta, Ga.

Savants Study America in Role Of Vast Power Laboratory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—The World Power conference, which opens here on Sept. 7, has as its major display for 200 distinguished foreign delegates the struggle now going on in the United States over public or private control of major national resources and utilities.

In comprehensive debates on the issue, leading American spokesmen for both sides will argue the question. Some of the papers making up these debates already have been released for publication, and show the fundamental cleavage which will indicate to world public opinion interested in the power question that the United States is today a great laboratory for the two methods of development.

View Experiments

After a week of these discussions and meetings in Washington, D. C., most of the foreign delegates and many of the 2000 American delegates are starting on trips of exploration to all corners of the United States to see what is going on in the vast experimental laboratories of TVA, Mississippi and Missouri basins, the Northwest—with Grand Coulee, Bonneville, and Seattle's established municipal plants.

Possibly the most controversial issue concerns the role of government in development and integration of large power systems, on which subjects opinions of leading American authorities were released today. The debate is started by Harrison G. Roby of the Byllesby Company. Development of water resources, he said, should be left to private initiative, but under government supervision. Off-hand efforts of government, without regard to economic soundness or past experience, are unbearable, he said — in plain reference to TVA and other current experiments.

High Costs Cited

In the Tennessee valley, Mr. Roby asserts, it has cost four times as much to build dams to generate power as it would have cost to build dams for navigation alone.

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, maintains that development of water resources is a public and not a private function. The most pressing need in America, he said, is comprehensive legislation both federal and state for the unified development of water resources. He urged a constitutional amendment or re-interpretation, organization of interstate water-districts, or compacts between the states, to make unified development possible.

Mr. Morgan prophesied that the small unit diesel engine might do away with long transmission lines in future by permitting establishment of many small stations, and through the process of transforming coal gas directly into electrical energy by a chemical process.

Order Side of Picture

H. H. Bennett, chief of soil conservation service, points to the re-awakening of interest in little waters, giving the other side of the picture from the great and spectacular dams which otherwise might monopolize the delegates' attention. Control of small water powers, he says, is essential for water supply, flood control, storage, soil conservation and power development.

Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Federal Power commission, and George M. Tidd, president of the American Gas & Electric Company, met in direct clash over the role of government in integrating electric utility systems. Co-ordination enables companies to meet increased demand and lower the cost of energy, Mr. Manly said, adding that some federal agency should supervise vast power pools in different regions, in which the Government's own power developments would be thrown.

Mr. Tidd demands that the industry be left alone to work out its own system. The famous English grid, he says, was modeled on private systems worked out in the United States. Government interference, he says, often brings disintegration.

No conditions in the United States, he said, warrant the establishment of a network to cover the entire country.

Germany Unifies All Police Units Under Himmeler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Much significance has been attached here to the appointment, by decree of Adolf Hitler, of Heinrich Himmler, as head of the whole German police.

Herr Himmler, who is barely 36 years of age and a Bavarian by birth, joined the National Socialist movement in 1923 and quickly gained the confidence of its leader.

At the beginning of 1929 he was appointed head of Herr Hitler's black-uniformed guard, and early in 1933 he became commander of the political police of Bavaria. Later he was appointed head, under Gen. Hermann Göring, of the secret state police in Prussia, so that the direction of the secret police throughout Germany was in one hand.

The "masterly manner in which he played his part in the suppression of the Roehm revolt and in the purge of June 30, 1934, is especially lauded by newspapers. His unfailing fidelity to the Führer is also stressed.

The Völkische Beobachter, which expresses the views of the National Socialist Party, explains that since the accession to power of that party, work has been carried on quietly but assiduously to create of all the different police formations in the Reich one uniform body. This work, it is considered by the rulers, has been satisfactorily accomplished and the whole German police force in town and country now is permeated with the National Socialist idea.

The defense force, the Völkische Beobachter observes, is given the task of safeguarding the peace of the Reich on all frontiers, while the newly constituted police force will have the duty of ensuring order inside the frontiers. The Völkische Beobachter adds that such work within the frontiers can be begun and completed only by a fighter who knows no compromise.

Gen. Kurt Daluege, hitherto head of the Prussian police, has been appointed Herr Himmler's deputy.

Star Theories Upset By Study of Spectra

(Continued from Page 1)

together by its own gravitation. This increased the density; and as a result, temperature began to rise. After several million years, it began to give off enough heat to shine as a very faint M-type star. Because of its great size, it gave out an enormous amount of light. It's density, however, was still very low, probably less than a vacuum. As this density increased, temperature gradually rose until the star had gone through all the stages of evolution up to O-type. After this, the density became so great that the radiation equaled the amount of heat developed. Then the process was supposedly reversed, and back it slid through all the stages of cooling, until it should finally pass out as a "dwarf."

But that's all over with now. "It's all washed up as a workable theory so far as astronomy is concerned," stated one university guest who does not wish to be quoted.

Through his examination into the meaning of color in stars, Dr. Antonie Pannekoek is revising the old temperature scale. Where all red stars were formerly considered to be around 3000 degrees and all yellow ones around 5600, Dr. Pannekoek finds that while color is a good general index to temperature, yet there is considerable uncertainty in different methods used where accuracy is needed.

Dr. Pannekoek described a new, rather technical method of computing temperature, which he asserts gives 95 per cent accuracy.

Today's program consisted of some 30 papers reporting on special astronomical research problems. A few reported on work two years or more in progress. Two, for instance, made the first presentation of the study of more than 20,000 new galaxies for which individual measures of brightness are now available.

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, Harvard's woman astronomer, contributed what amounts to a new phase in the classification of the spectra of faint stars. Photographic charts are to replace printed tables, and a rapid extension to the great Henry Draper catalogue, the stellar social register, becomes possible.

Dr. Bart J. Bok and Dr. C. McCuskey have for the first time successfully determined the motions of stars through the use of objective prisms and moderate size telescopes.

Dr. Megh nad Saha, astronomer from the University of Allahabad, India, reported fresh data showing a greater absorption of ultra violet light from the sun being captured by the ozone layer in our atmosphere, than was formerly suspected.

Dr. Russell's paper was pronounced by several groups to have been one of the soundest bits of research heard in a long time. He reported on studies of the mass and structure of some 600 stars, disclosing that a star rich in hydrogen will be fainter in proportion to its mass than one poor in hydrogen. Typical stars, he disclosed, while not all of the same atomic constituency, have as much as 35 per cent hydrogen.

Miss Henrietta Swope of Harvard Observatory reported on a faint variable star, discovered by her in a southern field of the Milky Way. It happens to have the most remarkable behavior on record. She has traced its activities back 40 years on plates at the Harvard Observatory to find that for 30 years it gave out an even, steady light, only to eventually turn into a Cepheid variable.

Interpretation Comes With Time

One can discover Cepheid variables by the hundreds, but here is a star which was apparently a stable pinpoint of light, until 10 years ago it lost this stability and began to increase and decrease the amount of its radiation. Right now it is apparently continuing a tendency to be alternately bright and faint over a 10- to 20-day cycle.

No star like this has ever been known. It may be that the birth of Cepheid variation has been actually observed, although the changing of the period, with its implied changes of density, is completely baffling. Says Miss Swope, "we can only wait for the observations of the next decade or so to give some clues onto which we can attach our attempts at interpretation."

School Shop Held Menace to Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The Manchester Chamber of Trade is seeking to co-ordinate the activities of local trade organizations against irregular trading in offices, workshops, and municipal departments and schools.

Traders throughout the country are perturbed at the growing tendency to divert trade from the usual channel of the shopkeeper. Mr. Harry Marshall, president of the National Association of Outfitters, asserts trading in the schools to be a most reprehensible form of irregular trading. This does not apply to one town in particular but to schools throughout the country.

One case cited concerned a head master who has an interest in a clothing business. He insists on the boys buying their caps and blazers from him, although in many cases they have had to wait seven or eight weeks for delivery. Another head master forbade outfitters to sell direct or even quote prices to parents. Instead, he charges the clothing on the school accounts and adjusts the scale of prices to what he considers is equivalent to the parents' financial position.

"The school shop is today undoubtedly a definite menace to the bona-fide trader, and in many cases it victimizes the parents," Mr. Marshall says. "There is no doubt of the way in which school trading affects many parents of children who have gained scholarships to attend higher grade schools."

Power Delegates May Hear Talks In 4 Tongues at Once

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4—Sessions of the Third World Power conference meeting in Washington this year will have an electric interpreting system effective enough to have straightened things out even in the Tower of Babel. Its use will enable four languages to be heard simultaneously without interference.

The device is the largest of the sort ever assembled in America, and will permit some 3000 conference members coming to the nation's capital, Sept. 7 to 12, to barry on highly involved technical discussions and debates even though they do not speak a common tongue. English, French, German and Spanish were the four languages chosen and assembling of the equipment has begun. Technically, the system is known as the International-Filene-Finlay Translator.

A selected staff of interpreters will follow each speaker and by using microphones in separate speaking booths will translate the message simultaneously in the different languages. It will be possible to make announcements or speeches in all four languages at the same time, but for the extemporaneous discussions it will be necessary to repeat. A speech in English, for example, is followed immediately by the simultaneous delivery of its substance in German, French and Spanish. In this way, conferees can follow each speaker regardless of which of the four languages he uses. The seat of each member will be provided with individual head phones, volume control, and a selector switch which will enable him to tune in on the language of his choice.

The units will be installed in three Washington halls, the Commerce, Government and New National Museum auditoriums. The use of this system is in sharp contrast to the former method of listening first to the speaker, then to three or four interpreters in succession, each consuming an equal amount of time.

Spain Names Caballero Premier as Irun Falls

(Continued from Page 1)

umns advancing from Spanish Behobia and San Marcial.

The insurgents seized the approach on the Spanish side of the international bridge leading from Irun to Hendaye after a furious machine gun battle.

Earlier, the rebel forces moved into the railroad station and telephone and telegraph offices to give the fascists absolute control of the city.

Government defenders who withstood an all-night engagement near the bridgehead at Behobia went down to fighting defeat.

Royalist Emblem Planted

The victorious rebels occupied the Spanish side of the bridge at Behobia where they planted the red and gold royalist emblem adopted by the insurgent forces.

The capture of the Hendaye and Behobia bridges cut off the last source of supplies by land for the Government defenders through the northern coast of Spain.

Regular Government troops, supporting the Madrid administration, were the first to abandon their opposition to the rebels. Anarchist and Communist militiamen, sworn to die rather than surrender, held out to the end.

The defenders of Irun were taken by surprise when the rebel column advanced on the city through drizzling rain and early morning fog.

Many of the Socialist soldiers who were taken prisoner were immediately shot by the fascists.

The sudden rout of the government troops was blamed by their commanders on lack of ammunition.

Hendaye became a bedlam with thousands of refugees and wounded soldiers in the streets.

Bullets from the fight around the international bridge whistled into the main street of Hendaye. Panic-stricken, many refugees rushed into private homes for shelter.

French physicians improvised first aid stations and summoned army surgeons from Bayonne. The emergency hospitals were flooded quickly with Government soldiers carted across the bridge in wheelbarrows and on stretchers and the backs of their comrades.

French authorities opened the bridge to the flood of refugees, among whom were many deserting socialist militiamen.

More Speed Planned In Tacoma WPA Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 4—Reorganization of the WPA here—with a Tacoma business man, Robert Thorne, as head—has reassured the City Council and the Metropolitan Park board, chief sponsors for all local WPA activities, that new vigor will be injected into the city's relief projects.

There had been much dissatisfaction reported over the charges that WPA enterprises seemed never to be finished. Both city and park commissioners have said that they were about at the end of their "financial endurance" in dropping money into projects which were "never" completed.

"The WPA" has got us about 'busted' now and we haven't anything to show for it," M. K. Norton, park commissioner, declared.

Another 'touchy' subject is that of the attitude in which WPA workmen are said to go about their jobs, it being claimed that they are slow, listless and very conversational. Referring to this, Mr. Thorne says "We are going to push these jobs through in future. We are laying off men that can't do the work. We are not going to work anyone to death, but we are going to insist on a fair day's work."

The favor with which this sentiment was received officially reveals the feeling of the people on the subject.

A second "tender" subject is that of the attitude of union labor.

On this Mr. Thorne has stated, "We cannot arrive at any agreement with organized labor, but on many projects we are going right ahead. The unions may picket you and me, but we are going ahead. If a union man is a relief man, we are happy to use him at the subsistence wage. I will not approve projects in the future that are essentially organized labor jobs,—a school building, for instance."

Gömbös Resigns Ministry of War

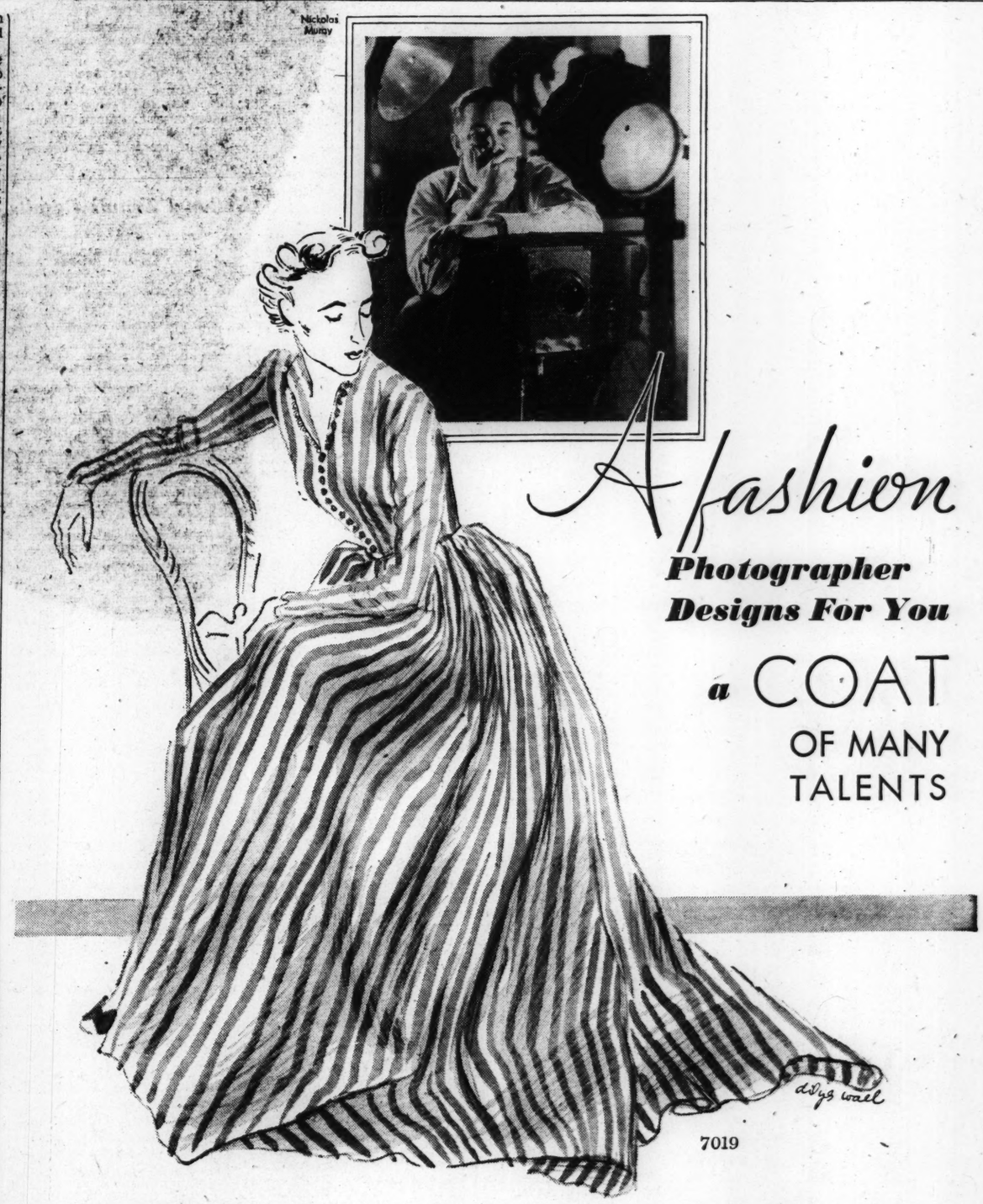
BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 4 (AP)—Premier Julius Gömbös resigned yesterday as Minister of War, although he remained at the head of the government. His announcement was made as he prepared to leave for Austria for a rest.

The Premier was raised to the rank of field marshal in a decree which announced that Field Marshal Joseph Somkuthy, chief of staff, had been appointed Minister of War as his successor.

Social Security Board Appointment Announced

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Henry P. Seidemann of Lavernia, Texas, was appointed today as director of the bureau of federal old-age benefits of the Social Security Board, succeeding Murray W. Latimer. Pressure of duties as chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board caused Mr. Latimer's resignation.

Mr. Seidemann has been serving as co-ordinator of the Social Security Board. In his new position he will administer the system of old-age benefits, which will become effective after Dec. 31.



RUZZIE GREEN, famous photographer who does Delineator covers, designed this charming coat-of-many-talents for Butterick. It can be worn as an evening coat, a dinner dress, or a hostess gown. Try it in slipper satin, pale blue, to wear over your navy evening frock. Try it in green slipper satin.

Or, if you will use it more often for dinner and entertaining, think of it in clouds of gray chiffon. The pattern is Butterick 7019, sizes 12 to 20; 30 to 40, 50c. It is one of the exciting new Fall fashions from September Delineator. Be sure also to see the new three-quarter cape, the swing skirt, the tunic suit.

Delineator

ON SALE AT ALL PATTERN COUNTERS AND NEWSSTANDS, 15c

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins September 10

TO NEW YORK

AND TO BE CERTAIN OF COMPLETE HOTEL ENJOYMENT, COME TO THE SHELTON! NOT ONLY THE USUAL HOTEL LUXURIES, BUT EXTRA FEATURES OF A SWIMMING POOL, GYMNASIUM, LIBRARY, SOLARIUM, ROOF TERRACE. IN THE GRAND CENTRAL ZONE, WHERE EVERYTHING IS NEAR. $3 DAILY FOR ROOM WITH BATH.

SHELTON HOTEL
LEXINGTON AVENUE at 49th STREET, NEW YORK

Stars Advance In the American Tennis Singles

BULLETIN

FOREST HILLS, Sept. 4 (AP)—Dorothy May Sutton Bundy, fair-haired 18-year-old daughter of May Sutton, first American girl ever to win the British women's title, today defeated Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, in the first round of the U. S. national women's tennis singles championship.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—An embarrassment of riches confronted the officials in charge of the combined national singles championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, in selecting the matches for today's session of the events, even though one section is still to begin, and the other is set aside on the clay courts near the clubhouse. Thirteen stars sufficiently strong to be seeded among the men, and the five left after the play of the upper half yesterday in the women's singles, all clamored for recognition and selection for the stadium courts, where only five are possible. Even with the addition of the grandstand court, and those at the clubhouse, it was impossible to take care of all, so that star players of many countries were relegated necessarily to the field courts.

So only two of the American seeded players were picked for the championship courts, while representatives of Great Britain, France and the lone Japanese entry were the others assigned. Frank A. Parker, encountering Manuel Alonso, and the two newest California stars, Robert L. Riggs and Wayne Sabin, who were thrown together in their first match by the luck of the draw, were the all-American matches, while Perry encountered the intercollegiate champion, Ernest M. Sutter, Bernard Destremeau, the leading Frenchman, making his American singles debut against Gerard B. Podesta, a leading junior, and Mrs. Nakano, champion of Japan, being well tested by Dorothy Andrus.

This relegated such stars as Bryan Grant, Sidney Wood, Gregory S. Mangin and John McDiarmid of the Americans, and Jacques Brugnon and Yvon Petra to the outer courts, as well as Alice Marble, Gracyn Wheeler and Helen Pedersen, of the women, though Brugnon and Miss Wheeler were honored with the clubhouse courts, where the champions used to play before the erection of the stadium. Miss Jacobs and the other winners yesterday had a day off.

Yesterday was oppressively one-sided so far as the leaders were concerned. Perry polished off young Alfred Jarvis, 6—0, 6—0, 6—2, while Budge was equally vigorous against George L. Seewagen, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0. The latter match was unique in that the loser did not earn a single point in the entire match, his 34 points coming only by the errors of the Californian.

Miss Jacobs started the play of the day, by an 18-minute victory over C. Esther Edwards, of Bridgeport, 6—0, 6—0, while Katherine Stammers, at the end, took 20 minutes to eliminate Grace Surber, 6—1, 6—1. The lone stadium match that savored of a contest was between Mako and Norman F. Bickel of Chicago, who won the second set. But Mako came right back, with the loss of only one game in the next two sets, to win at 6—1, 4—6, 6—1, 6—0.

The best match of the day brought the former public parks champion, Barney Welch, against J. Gilbert Hall, on the grandstand court. This was fought all the way, but the greater craft of the veteran finally prevailed, and Hall came through victor at 6—3, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4. Another battle resulted in the elimination of one of the younger Californians, Jane Stanton, at the hands of Mrs. Penelope Anderson McBride, after three dingdong sets, scored at 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

There were absolutely no casualties among the seeded players, all four of the men scheduled winning in straight sets, as did the five women stars.

Harvard Will Not Sell Radio Rights

WILLIAM J. BINGHAM, chairman of the committee on regulation of athletics at Harvard, announced today that Harvard is not interested in selling radiocasting privileges of any of its football games.

Walker Cup To Tour America For Two Years

CLEMENTON, N. J., Sept. 4 (AP)—The big silver Walker Cup, emblem of international golf team-match play supremacy between Great Britain and the United States, went on another American tour today.

For the ninth time in a row, the British army of amateur stars failed to take it across the Atlantic yesterday, retreating 9 to 0 before the most one-sided defeat in the matches' history. The cup will spend approximately two months at each club represented by players on Uncle Sam's side.

The British attempt to win the trophy for the first time met with such disaster that they were able to salvage only three halved matches out of the 12 played over the tree-lined Pine Valley Golf Club course. And those halves didn't count in the scoring, merely going down as scoreless ties.

Youth Fails

It was a bitter return for the British, who discarded their old Walker Cup players and turned strictly to youth for the invasion. They didn't expect to win, but neither did they expect to suffer their first shutout.

Reynolds Smith of Dallas, one of the foremost contenders for the national amateur championship, almost produced the most one-sided singles victory in the history of the series, too. The Texan swamped Alec Hill, 11 and 9 to start the rout. The largest margin was Jones's 13 and 12 victory over T. Philip Perkins in 1928.

Only George T. Dunlap Jr., of New York, former United States amateur champion, failed to win his singles match, and he rallied to gain a half against Harry Bentley, one of the most dogged competitors on the British squad.

Going into the 36-hole singles with a 2-to-0 advantage gained in the foursomes, the Americans buried their rivals under the biggest avalanche of winning holes known in the series.

Most Margins Large

Following Smith came Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati who beat Cecil Ewing of Ireland, 8 and 7. Charley Yates of Atlanta, staying close to par all around the hazardous course, buried J. Morton Dykes by the same margin and Johnny Goodman of Omaha beat England's amateur champion, Hector Thomson, 3 and 2. Scotty Campbell, driving in with a sub-par finish, whipped the veteran Scot, Jack McLean, 5 and 4; Ed White of Bonham, Texas, made it a slam for Texas by winning from John Langley English schoolboy, 6 and 5, while Walter Emery, Oklahoma City runnerup to Lawson Little in the 1935 National amateur, survived a brisk challenge to win, 1-up, from Gordon Peters.

"We took a good licking, but we'll keep on trying," promised Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the British team. "We should do better in England in 1938 with a more experienced team."

Eastern Colleges Follow Yale Move

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—Eastern colleges, including members of the staid old "ivy league," are losing no time falling in line with the idea of selling broadcasting rights for their football games now that Yale has taken the first step.

Since the Elis revealed they had sold the right to broadcast games at the Yale bowl to a commercial sponsor a couple of days ago, a good many colleges have admitted their willingness to listen to offers.

Harvard, Pennsylvania and Fordham authorities all indicated they might follow Yale's lead, while Cornell took the neutral ground of limiting broadcasts to small stations some distance from Ithaca as a test of whether attendance would be affected. No comments were available from Princeton or Columbia; but Army and New York university weighed in with decisive noes.

Shortly after the Yale announcement, John Shepard 3d, president of the Yankee radio network, announced agreements had been reached to furnish Boston College and Brown with commercial sponsors.

In contrast to the statement by Bill Bingham, Harvard's graduate manager, "I think it's a dignified practice just like selling advertising for programs," Al Nixon of N. Y. U. commented: "I don't think commercial advertising belongs in college football."

From West Point there merely was the statement that Army would not sell broadcasting rights.

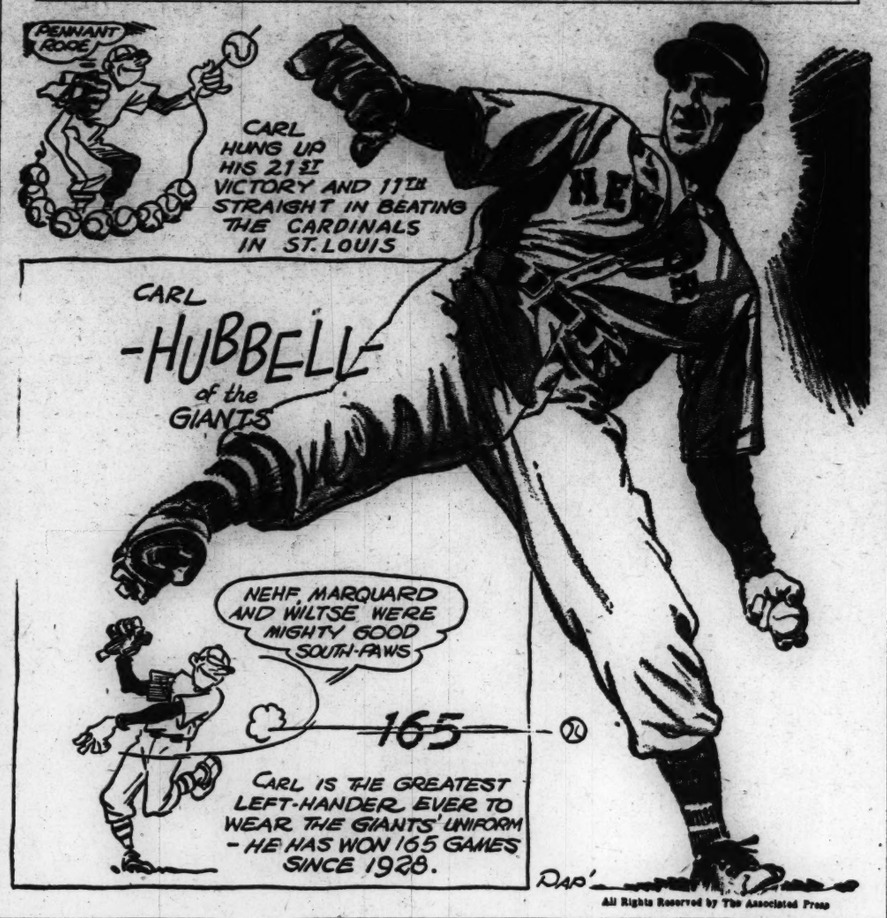
Owens's Suspension Holds for One Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — The suspension of Jesse Owens by the Amateur Athletic Union, originally imposed because of the charges he "ran out" on a Swedish barnstorming tour after the Olympics, today was made effective for one year, because of the Negro athlete's announcement he is turning professional.

Daniel J. Ferris, executive secretary of the A. A. U., disclosed the suspension was automatic under amateur rules. Ferris added that it remains effective, even if Owens changed his mind and decided not to "cash in" on his Olympic fame. Ferris conceded that the ruling amounted to a formality, inasmuch as Owens definitely has put his amateur career behind him.

"There is no misunderstanding involved," Ferris said. "We wish Owens luck in his new venture."

King Carl - - - —By Pap'


PENNANT ROCK
CARL HUNG UP HIS 21ST VICTORY AND 11TH STRAIGHT IN BEATING THE CARDINALS IN ST. LOUIS
CARL -HUBBELL of the GIANTS
NEHF, MARQUARD AND WILTSE WERE MIGHTY GOOD SOUTH-PAWS
165
20
CARL IS THE GREATEST LEFT-HANDER EVER TO WEAR THE GIANTS' UNIFORM - HE HAS WON 165 GAMES SINCE 1928.
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

More Reserves Are Available For UCLA Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4—Defending co-champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, U. C. L. A. will enter the 1936 football campaign with a squad considerably stronger in reserves than that which shared the title in 1935.

The Bruins lose three regulars and two substitutes from last year's squad, while Carl Olson may not return for his last year of competition at tackle. Olson's loss may be balanced by the reappearance of Duke Trotter, regular guard in 1934.

Graduation losses include Charles Cheshire, leading Bruin ball-carrier and high-scorer in the conference; Sam Stawisky, tackle; Bill Murphy, quarterback; Clarence Baldwin, substitute guard, and Remy Olmsted, backfield utility man.

The Bruins won their share of the crown with a pitifully small squad, consisting at the end of the season of less than 20 regulars. The probability is that at least two and possibly more capable players will be available for each position, giving Coach Bill Spaulding more to work with than he has had since leaving Minnesota in 1925.

Chavoor at Center

In the line the only certainty for position appears to be Sherman Chavoor, the veteran center of all-America caliber whom Southern Methodist players named as the best pivot man they faced last year.

Principal possibilities at guard are Bob Barr, square-rigged little senior; George Pfeiffer, freshman regular in 1935, and Earl Sargent and John Hastings, 1935 varsity first-stringers.

The tackle department includes Capt. George Dickerson, Pete Barber, a great defensive man from Texas A. and M.; C. M. Wyrick, towering Oklahoman; Lawrence Murdock, junior, who developed tremendously after being a doubtful prospect at the start of last season; Harry Blumberg, former Minnesotan who excels in offensive ability, and Brewster Broadwell, who has been out of the university for two years.

At ends the dope sheet favors Student Body President Bob Schroeder, whose pass receiving accounted for more than one deciding touchdown last fall; George Robinson, the veteran who was one of the best reasons for the 1935 victory over Stanford; Duke Westland, sophomore, and Frank Kroener, a tall, rangy transfer from Santa Ana Junior College.

That collection of brawn in the line averages approximately 199 pounds per man, with Westland the lightest of the lot at 175 and Wyrick the heaviest at 220.

The big battle in the backfield will probably revolve around left half, where there are no less than seven candidates, each of whom will prove valuable. Hal Hirshon, by his sterling performances as a freshman last fall and in spring practice, is conceded the edge, with Young Bill Spaulding a strong contender. The veteran substitute, Don Ferguson, and Frank Cory from the frosh are other candidates with campus experience. The remainder of the list is made up of transfers.

Harris at Quarter

The quarterback post finds big Earle Harris, former substitute end, installed on the first team for his blocking ability and weight. Behind him will be Jack Montgomery, Lester Sutherland and Norman Badgett from the freshman eleven.

Triple-threat Fred Funk, the 215-pound "iron man," who played 542 out of a possible 600 minutes last fall, appears to have a definite edge at right half over John Baida, a powerful player despite his lack of weight, and Gordon Barnhill from the 1935 reserve list.

Billy Bab Williams and Walt Schell, a couple of 200-pound-plus veterans, and John Zaby and Dan Hesse from the frosh make up the list of fullbacks.

A Harris - Funk - Hirshon - Schell backfield combination will average 205 pounds per man, while if Williams commands the fullback spot the average will fall to 201.25, which really makes no difference.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Carl Hubbell won twentieth game of season as Giants beat Reds.

Three Years Ago

Gar Wood successfully defended Harmsworth trophy for eighth time.

Five Years Ago

Lefty Grove held Red Sox to three hits for twenty-seventh victory of year; Francis Ouimet and Jack Westland entered final of amateur golf championship.

National Tennis Results

By the Associated Press

Men's Singles—First Round

Fred Perry, England, defeated Alfred Jarvis Temafy, N. J., 6—0, 6—0, 6—2.

Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Merrimon Cuninggim, Nashville, Tenn., 6—3, 6—3, 7—9, 6—3.

Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, defeated George Leclerc, Canada, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Joseph Hunt, Los Angeles, defeated Melvin Tarpley, Miami, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4.

Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Marco Hecht, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Frank Goeltz, Wilkesbarre, Penna., defeated Huntington Hartford, Newport R. I., 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

J. Hal Surface Jr., Kansas City, defeated Dr. David O'Loughlin, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Ernest Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Donald Leavens, Milwaukee, 3—7, 6—4, 6—0, 6—0.

William Reese, Atlanta, defeated Ramsay Potts, Memphis, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

Davis Jones, Brooklyn, defeated Burtz Boulware, Jacksonville, Fla., 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated George Seewagen, Jackson Heights, L. I., 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Charles Maitman, New York, defeated Hugh Lynch, Washington, D. C., 4—6, 7—5, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0.

William Lurie, Brooklyn, defeated Norbert Burgess, Chicago, 13—11, 10—8, 6—1.

Robert Madden, Pittsburgh, defeated Frank Broida, Pittsburgh, 7—5, 6—2, 6—3.

Frank Bowden, New York, defeated Herbert Bowman, New York, 6—4, 6—0, 6—2.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Forest Hills, L. I., defeated Henry Daniels Jr., New York, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, 9—7.

John Nogrady, Long Island City, defeated Robert Decker, Chestnut Hill, Mass., 6—4, 6—1 2—6, 3—6, 6—4.

John McDiarmid, Princeton, N. J., defeated John Anderson, Hoboken, N. J., 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Gilbert Hunt, Jr., Washington, D. C., defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—4, 10—8.

John J. Morrison, Westbury, L. I., defeated Watson Washburn, New York, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

Leonard Hartman, New York, defeated Charles J. Carr, Hollywood, Calif., 10—8, 8—6, 6—3.

M. Eugene Smith, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Donald Hawley, South Orange, N. J., 6—1, 6—3, 6—8, 1—6, 6—3.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated Bernard T. Welsh, Rockville, Md., 6—4, 3—6, 10—8, 6—4.

Paul L. Guibord, Melrose, Mass., defeated William Thompson, New York, 6—1, 4—6, 1—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Women's Singles

First Round

Helen Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated C. Esther Edwards, Bridgeport, Conn., 6—0, 6—0.

Elizabeth Blackman, Detroit, defeated Mrs. Lila Porter, Mobile, 6—1, 6—3.

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, defeated Mrs. Josephine Gray Beach, Cincinnati, 6—3, 6—3.

Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Lydia Kayser, Buffalo, 6—1, 6—0.

Catherine Wolf, Elkhart, Ind., defeated Evangeline MacLennon, Decatur, Ga., 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Penelope McBride, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Jane Stanton, Los Angeles, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Margaret Anderson, Richmond, Va., 6—2, 6—1.

Virginia Rice Johnson, Brookline, Mass., defeated Betty Butler, Des Moines, 6—0, 6—4.

Gussie Raegener, San Francisco, defeated Jacqueline Horner, France, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Kay Stammers, England, defeated Grace Surber, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Cecile Bowes, Bala, Cynwyd, Penn., defeated Cecilia Riegel, Philadelphia, 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Catharine Sample, Miami, 6—3, 6—4.

Eleanor Dawson, Piedmont, Calif., defeated Olga Kallos, New York, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

Margaret Osborne, San Francisco, defeated Dawn Owen, Engand, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Berg vs. Mrs. Meckley

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 4 (AP)—Patty Berg, 18-year Minneapolis star, and Virginia Guilfoyle of Syracuse, N. Y., won their way to the finals of the Mason Dixon women's golf tournament yesterday. Miss Berg scored a 3-and-2 victory over Mrs. Betty Palmer Meckley of Washington, and Miss Guilfoyle defeated Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., the defending champion, 1 up after a 19-hole struggle. Virginia Bascom of Worcester, Mass., won the tournament driving contest.

Cardinals Buy Three Players

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, announced today the purchase of three players from Rochester, the Cardinals' International League farm club, for delivery next season. The three: Bob Weiland, pitcher; Jimmy Brown, shortstop, and Al Cuccinello, second baseman.

Youths of Mexico Showing Increased Interest in Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—An increasing interest in sports for the youth of Mexico was revealed in two announcements first made by Francisco Maldonado Aspe, director of the federal department of physical education. Both emphasize the present government's preference for the training of youth in the arts of peace rather than of war.

The debarkation of Mexico's Olympic team from Germany was the inspiration for planning a welcome for the athletes. Beautiful students chosen from various schools and called "Ambassadresses of Sport" will form a committee to greet the team upon its arrival. A request for the composition of a song to honor the heroes has been made and the entire program will be broadcast by the government radio station. Members of the Olympic team will be held up as models for the youth of Mexico to emulate, says the announcement.

The second announcement made by Director Aspe is the expectation that 40,000 men, women and children will march through the streets of Mexico City on Nov. 20, the anniversary of the Revolution which resulted in the formation of the present form of government.

Those who march will represent the hundreds of sport clubs now existing among all classes of the people, and the athletic teams of the fire department, the police department, students, soldiers, and other city and state departments. All branches of the government will cooperate to make the Nov. 20 celebration an impressive event, says Director Aspe.

College Football Officials To Have 'Rules' Meeting

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Eastern Intercollegiate Football association announced yesterday a rules "interpretation meeting," open to all coaches and officials, on Sept. 12 in New York (Hotel McAlpin).

The meeting will be an open affair, for the purpose of discussing rules changes and to give interpretations on certain points in new rules.

The interpretation committee is composed of Walter R. Okeson of Lehigh, Bill Bingham of Harvard, D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry of Brown, A. W. Palmer of Princeton, Lou Little of Columbia, W. S. Langford and W. G. Crowell of Swarthmore.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	79	49	.617
St. Louis	75	53	.586
Chicago	75	55	.577
Pittsburgh	68	62	.523
Cincinnati	63	65	.492
Boston	58	70	.453
Brooklyn	52	75	.409
Philadelphia	43	84	.339

Results Sept. 3

Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 3, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 4.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 1, Chicago 0. (10 innings).

Two More Italians Enter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Italy threw down its challenge of speed to the nations yesterday. With Tazio Nuvolari, Europe's most spectacular race driver, already entered in the international 400-mile inaugural for the George Vanderbilt Cup at Roosevelt Raceway, Columbus Day, Oct. 12, President George P. Marshall of the Raceway last evening received the official entries of two more great Italian stars. They are Count Antonio Brivio and Dr. Guiseppe Farina, team mates of Nuvolari on the famous Ferrari Alfa Romeo team. With them arrived the entry of the team's reserve driver, Carlo Pintacuda, who won the Gavea Circuit race at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil recently.

White Leads Golf Field

HERSHEY, Penna., Sept. 4 (AP)—Orville White, youthful Overland, Mo., professional, fired a five-under-par 68 yesterday to lead a field of 152 golfing sharpshooters in the opening round of the fourth annual 72-hole, $5000 Hersey open tournament.

White's five birdies and 13 pars gave him a two-stroke advantage over Harry Cooper, veteran Chicagoan, and Sam Snead, 25-year-old Hot Springs, Va., shotmaker. Eight others bettered or equalled par 73 on the Country Club's 7000-yard layout. Big Ed Dudley, Philadelphia Country Club pro, winner of the tournament in 1933 with 288, registered a steady 71 that put him within striking distance.

Miss Robertson Wins Swim

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Susan Robertson of Seabright, N. J., yesterday won the Canadian National Exhibition's three-mile professional swimming race for women and the first-prize money of $1000.

Carl Hubbell Is Leading Factor In Giants' Rise

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Carl Owen Hubbell, the screwball king from Oklahoma, established himself as baseball's greatest pitcher yesterday and lifted his team mates, the Giants, a step closer to the 1936 National League championship.

Hubbell's remarkable hurling has been the outstanding factor in New York's rise from fifth to first place in the standing. Working in regular turn every fourth day, the slim left-hander has piled up 11 straight victories—21 since the start of the campaign—and is the main spark of a team that now seems certain to oppose the Yankees in the coming World Series.

In 1934 and '35, Bill Terry's mound corps was disorganized. Through necessity, he used Hubbell in and out of turn. Carl would pitch a full game today, and would relieve a tiring mate tomorrow. Long before the race ended the veteran himself tired and he was ineffective during the final month. Consequently, the Giants took late-season dives that are now a part of history.

But this year the situation has changed. Terry has a well-balanced mound staff. Schumacher is back in form. Fitzsimmons is, also. Gabler and Smith have exceeded expectations. Castleman, Coffman and Gumbert have helped. With plenty of capable boxmen available, Terry has wisely left Hubbell among the regular starters, giving the relief assignments to younger arms. Carl's rescue work has been limited to about half a dozen games.

Allowed plenty of rest between jobs, Hubbell is once again a great pitcher. His screwball has returned—his control is close to perfection. If the Giants go on and win the pennant, "Hub" will give those hard-hitting Yankees plenty of trouble in the World Series. In fact, if the two New York clubs eventually enter the classic, the National Leaguers will undoubtedly be made the favorites because ubbell is at the head of their mound staff.

Win Ten in West

Yesterday the Giants closed their final western swing of the season, which was their most successful in years. They won 10 out of 13 engagements and returned to the East four full contests in front of the second-place Cardinals, five ahead of the Cubs, and almost sure pennant winners.

The Terrymen have 26 more games to play. Better than half of this number will be contested at the Polo Grounds, where they are almost unbeatable, even against the Dodgers. Meanwhile, the Cards and Cubs must make one more eastern tour. Only a total collapse of the New York hurling group can change the present outlook, and this, of course, is not likely.

Hubbell held the struggling Cardinals to four hits yesterday and beat them, 2 to 1. He walked only two men and fanned five. Dizzy Dean, his chief rival for baseball's top pitching honors, did his best for the Cards, but even old Diz's best was not good enough to pace the Giants' ace. Carl also drove home the winning run in the ninth inning with a long fly.

In other National League games, the Pirates and Phillies divided a doubleheader, the Reds twice beat the Bees and the Dodgers blanked the Cubs in ten innings.

The Yankees increased their American League lead to 17 games yesterday, defeating the Indians, 6 to 4, behind Gomez. Bob Feller, Cleveland's latest pitching sensation, gave up five runs in the first inning.

At Philadelphia, the Browns triumphed over the A's, 3 to 2. Washington beat the Tigers, 3 to 1. The Red Sox and White Sox split a doubleheader at Fenway Park.

Bermuda Yacht Crew Defeats Long Island

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The team of four Bermuda one-design yachts defeated their old rivals, the Long Island Sound one designs, 20¼ to 16, in the second race of their series on Long Island Sound. The victory evened the series at one race each with two more to be sailed.

Because of light winds, which dropped to a flat calm for a couple of hours, it took the leader, Bert Darrell's Bermuda entry, Princess, nearly 4½h. to cover the eight-mile windward and leeward course. Princess finished 21s. ahead of another Bermuda entry, J. E. Pearman's Starling, which beat the American leader, Lawrence Marx's Alberta, by one second.

The finishing order of the others was: Ariel, C. B. Stuart (U. S.); Flirt, Rodney Williams, (Ber.); Canvasback, R. McC. Shields (U. S.); Aileen, Cornelius Shields (U. S.), and Cardinal, N. B. Dill (Ber.).

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	87	43	.669
Cleveland	70	60	.538
Detroit	70	63	.526
Chicago	68	63	.519
Washington	68	63	.519
Boston	66	66	.500
St. Louis	48	82	.369
Philadelphia	47	84	.359

Results Sept. 3

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Boston 5, Chicago 0.
Washington 3, Detroit 1.
New York 6, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.

Junior Teams Meet Today

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Sept. 4 (AP)—Rain yesterday washed out the fourth game of the "Little World Series" in American Legion junior baseball between Spartanburg and Los Angeles, Calif. The contest will be played today, with the fifth and deciding game, if necessary, set for Saturday. Spartanburg now leads two games to one. The postponement gave Spartanburg's injured catcher and shortstop, Pedro Manaffey and Roy Prince, a chance to get back in shape, as well as giving both pitching staffs a breathing spell.

Waterman Archery Winner

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP)—Jim Waterman of Belmont, Mass., yesterday won the Canadian National Exhibition International Archery title Lee Gamber of St. Louis had held for the last two years. Waterman finished the competition with a point score of 2828, a total of 13 points more than Gamber, who came in second. Russ Hoogerhyde, Bristol, Conn., was third, with 2806. Fifteen-year-old Robert Goldich of Newton Center, Mass., won the junior title, and the sub-junior laurels went to Marian Stewart, 10, of Erie, Penna. Mrs. Carl Oelschleger of Cleveland, compiling a score of 1197, won the women's secondary prize. Mrs. Myrtle Miller, Bristol, Conn., who won the women's international award Wednesday, Sept. 2, finished second to Mrs. Oelschleger yesterday with a total of 1170.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Yale and Its Radio Contract

ANNOUNCEMENT that athletic authorities of Yale University had sold the broadcasting right of all its football games for 1936 to commercial interests for an amount of money reported as $20,000 came as a distinct surprise to those who have followed the so-called "Big Three" athletic affairs. Such of their football games as have been broadcast in the past have been handled by some broadcasting concern without any financial remuneration to the universities or publicity to any concern except the radio system handling them, and the fact that Yale has sold the right to put all of this fall's gridiron games on the air is establishing a new idea in eastern circles, the outcome of which will be watched with great interest.

H. F. Woodcock

Others Will Undoubtedly Follow

That other colleges, including members of the "Ivy League," will follow Yale's move seems certain. While announcement was made today by William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics at Harvard, that that university was not interested in the idea, the Associated Press reported from New York that a number of eastern colleges have admitted a willingness to listen to offers. New York University and West Point were reported as not being interested, but it was stated that Brown University and Boston College have already come to agreements to accept such contracts, and I shall be greatly surprised if more of them do not get into line before the current season starts.

Accomplishes Two Purposes

Yale's reason for taking this step, as given out by Harold F. Woodcock, Business Manager of the Yale Athletic Association, is to take Yale football games to those people who for one reason or another cannot attend them and at the same time bring in some revenue to the Y. A. A. There are graduates of Yale, as well as other big universities, in all parts of the world, and in past years there have been requests from many of them, as well as others who are interested in college football, that football games be put on the radio, so that they might hear them. This demand has generally been met by the claim that radioing games affected the attendance. Yale no doubt believes she has found a way to offset any financial loss which might result by lessened attendance and at the same time answer the plea of those who actually cannot attend. Then, again, in these days when the colleges are finding it very difficult, if not impossible, to balance their athletic budgets without curtailing their sports programs, this new revenue will be most welcome.

Others Have Done It

This move by Yale is not really an entirely new idea, as several western colleges have been selling such rights to commercial firms. And there really does not seem to be any good reason why any college which wants to should not do it. For years the colleges have sold advertising space in their programs and have made considerable money in this way, and, if that is good college ethics, I fail to see where there can be any objection to a college selling advertising time on the radio. And the chances are that the accounts of the games will be handled by the commercial broadcasters better than has been the case in many of the games which have gone over the radio in past seasons.

Vineyard Haven Keeps Yacht Title

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP)—The Vineyard Haven, Mass., Yacht Club retained the National Junior Sailing championship yesterday by finishing well up the list in each of three races which concluded the series on Great South Bay.

Scoring 91½ points in the 11 races, Jack Ware, Ed Robie and John Willis finished with a margin of 3¾ points over the Pequot Yacht Club. Another Massachusetts entry, the Eastern Yacht Club, finished third with 83¼ and Squantum, Mass., fourth with 78½.

The midwest's entries, Sheridan Shore of Wilmette, Ill., and Sandusky, Ohio, finished far down the line with 55½ and 42 points, respectively, although Dick Otter, Sheridan skipper, took second place in the final race. Results of races:

Ninth Race—Squantum, Mass., R. H. Darling; Eastern, Arthur P. Poor; Richmond County, N. Y., Roger Willcox; Sandusky, Ray Swanbeck; Vineyard Haven, J. H. Ware, Jr.; Watch Hill, R. I., R. F. Comeau; Quinebaug Island, Conn., Richard Greene; Westhampton, N. Y., C. P. Frost; Sheridan, Ill., R. E. Otter; Pequot, Charles Stetson; North Haven, Maine, D. Arnold, Jr. (disqualified).

Tenth Race—Richmond, Pequot, Squantum, Westhampton, Duck Island, Eastern, Vineyard Haven, Sheridan, Sandusky, North Haven (withdrew), Watch Hill (disqualified).

Eleventh Race and Final Point Scores—Eastern, 83½; Sheridan, 55½; Westhampton, 72½; Pequot, 88¼; Watch Hill, 57¼; Vineyard Haven, 91½; Richmond, 74¼; Squantum, 78½; Duck Island, 32; North Haven, 46; Sandusky (withdrew) 42.

Miss Anson Sets New Shoot Record for Women

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 4 (AP)—Miss Flossie Anson of Akron, Ohio, shared the limelight in the national rifle matches yesterday with Henry P. Crowe, U. S. Marine gunner, Washington, D. C., who fired a new unofficial world record in the Wimbledon cup match.

Shooting in the Lyman trophy two-man team match, a small bore event, Miss Anson registered 400 points over the 50 and 100-yard course for a record woman's score and a score equalled by only 16 men in the history of the match.

Her shooting partner was John Campbell, also of Akron. They scored a team total of 793. Winners have not yet been announced.

Crowe topped 1571 competitors in firing his record score of 100 points and 19 V's over the 1000-yard range.

A. Goldsborough of Los Angeles set a new record in the 200-yard Winchester trophy small bore rifle match with a perfect 200-point score.

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BOSTON

The Home Forum

West Indian Louisa

IT WAS something to find a planter's house, after being assured that such a thing wasn't to be had; and I found a lovely one after riding half over my Leeward Island. It was something to find good cotton land within hail of it and even that was accomplished. To find a housekeeper trustworthy enough to manage with economy, skilled enough to cook with the most primitive appliances, and hard working enough to keep the place clean and comfortable without much supervision, seemed at one time to be the greatest quest of the three for any bachelor out of his family for the first time.

The house servant class of the rich old days had practically vanished with the great estates and the price of sugar. The only livelihood for native man, woman or child was in the cane and cotton fields and that didn't conduce to qualifying for housekeeping for the planter; it did well if it could manage to feed and clothe its shack full of "picknees."

So I hunted vainly; and friends, either equally vainly or worse, hunted for me and I went through one or two deplorable experiences at their recommendations and lived out of expensive tins from the Scotch House in town, while the island offered me just the food I liked which I could get no one to cook.

* * *

SO LOUISA CAME from the blue that was heaven. The last of the incompetents hadn't been bundled out, bag and baggage, more than half an hour when the neatest little figure came down the drive from the road, her butter yellow head-handkerchief winking in the sun above the whitest and starchiest dress I ever saw, stopped at the gallery steps and asked timidly if I wanted a cook. Was I wanting a cook?

Lorna, my beloved Clumber spaniel, must have heard the word cook—her own rations had been none too enticing of late—and all her stomachic instincts were aroused. Anyhow she got up from my feet and walked over, wagging a greeting tail, a unique approach for her. Louisa stood her ground, although Lorna on the steps stood a head higher than she did, and even ventured to put out a tentative hand which was astoundingly licked. The gesture was sufficient; it was the beginning of a friendship—Lorna's one great friendship with an islander. I had no more qualms.

It didn't take me many minutes to engage Louisa. She was the real, original house servant type, and had never worked in the fields and never would or could. Her mother and slave grandmother had been house servants before her, in days when house service meant knowledge and respect for appearances, and she cherished their tradition with pride. Her color was warm bronze, her features were fine and delicate, her voice gentle and hesitant, and every movement was deft and appropriate.

* * *

I AM GLAD to say she never wore boots, except to church, and then they were round her neck, at any rate as far as the steps. Her movements were as quiet as Lorna's, quieter, in fact, with two feet against four and a more sedate character. Many planters insisted on shoes in the house; silent movements startled them, I suppose; but the deeper the quiet, the better I liked it and never once did Louisa startle me, not even when she would appear from the dark nowhere to say: "Dinner ready, Massa."

From none of the failures could I get the slightest idea of kitchen equipment, but Louisa gave it me in two minutes. A wire gauze meat safe was immediate and indispensable and its legs must stand in pans of kerosene to keep the ants away. There was an excellent drip stone on the north side of the terrace, so I didn't lack for cool water. Two coal pots would take care of the cooking and, if a coal pot isn't peculiar to the West Indies, it must be the original and primitive stove.

Once they made them of red clay, but the cast iron was much better and didn't break so easily. The design was simple,—a shallow bowl growing from a thick neck and a splayed-out base; in the floor of the bowl, a small grating and in the neck another. A few shavings, some charcoal and a palm leaf fan for draft, and you had a good fire in no time. You could boil a kettle in ten minutes and, with two of them, you could cook a dinner for six—or Louisa could.

* * *

ONE OTHER THING Louisa wanted, and that was an oven. I was stumped for a moment, with visions of kitchen ranges and flues and coal bins. I didn't see how even Louisa's black magic could produce one, but it turned out to be as simple as the coal pots and Louisa proceeded to describe it, eking out her funny halting words with hand gestures that rattled her silver bracelets.

An ordinary kerosene can was the basis of it. You divided the inside with a tray. You hinged a door at one end. You laid it flat-ways across the two coal pots and put a tray of charcoal on the top and, with these and the inevitable palm leaf fan, Louisa could do anything from roasting a guinea fowl, with its vegetables, for Sunday dinner to baking the most delicate pink and white cocoanut cakes for everyday tea.

So an era of gastronomic prosperity and economy settled down in Hanley's and not before it was needed. The can period had been expensive. You could live off the country with great economy, but woe betide your housekeeping bills if you demanded European or American potted delicacies. I didn't. I loved the queer fishes and funny fruits and was only too glad to give up meat for land crabs, and "Irish" potatoes, as they are called there, for sweet ones and yams and a dozen other fascinating vegetables.

* * *

THE KITCHEN was only one of Louisa's triumphs. It was all working in a week, including the oven, and she looked for fresh fields to conquer. I wanted a horse boy. He had to groom and feed my pony, hunt grass and cane tops and crack maize for him at a neighbor's mill. Louisa found me one at once and, although Josiah was no genius, I never had to replace him or to complain of Charley's condition, which is a tribute to her knowledge of character. The laundry was whisked off by her own daughter, a larger and sturdier Louisa, and returned spotless at the end of the week. And if even white duck itself had only a short life on our island, it was a merry one. It was no good complaining, for everyone suffered alike; lava rock will never make a good washboard.

Our pitch pine floors had been neglected and badly needed treatment. Louisa's sister lived across the ghaut and had a bitter orange tree. Periodically she brought down a basket of green fruit and, between them, they scrubbed the floors till they shone and smelt like heavenly weddings.

Louisa's day was a full one. She arrived just when the sun was rising red and gold out of the dark blue Caribbean and the guinea fowl were screeching defiance or welcome to it—I never knew which. She left in the dark, when the fireflies were playing hide-and-seek in the cane and the silver frogs ringing their distant and delicate good-night; and, as she passed the terrace steps, she would stop and call: "Good night, Massa. Good night, Miss Lorna." We would both answer, I in kind, and Lorna with a little lick of her patting hand.

* * *

TWENTY YEARS AFTER, I saw Louisa again. There was no Lorna with me this time. We had both gone home, she to found a famous dynasty, I to adventure further north. Now Peter the Painter was the partner and we were on a spring visit, with nothing to do but enjoy ourselves and never a thought of drought or cotton worms.

I started enquiries for Louisa, but Gingerland was miles away and nothing happened for a few days. Somehow or other, I felt quite sure she was there. Then one morning when "the Painter" was wrestling nobly with "the greatest view in the world," as she called it, the maid came and said Louisa Dore would like to see me.

I was never so glad to see anyone before. She was just the same. Her skirts were as starched and white as ever. Her head-handkerchief had lost a bit of its gaiety, as befitted a grandmother, and was purple and black instead of butter yellow with lines of red. Her silver bracelets rattled, when we shook hands, just as they did when she tried to tell me how to make an oven out of a kerosene can and her trick was still with her of covering her face with her hand when I poked fun at her.

She had kept the faith and had never gone to work in the fields. She had kept house for a succession of parsons and doctors and, although she wouldn't admit it, I think she had a competence hidden away somewhere. She had never been out of the island in all her life, except once to St. Kitts on a rough day—that was enough.

* * *

I TOLD HER all about Lorna and her families and she told me about the washing Louisa, who went to New York and was very generous when times were good, and Blanche, the younger girl, whose name always made me laugh.

I took photographs of her, sitting with her hands folded in her lap and staring fixedly before her. She brought back pictures of old days more than anything I had seen or done. When she said good-by, she gave us her blessing, and we were glad to have it. The visit seemed to be fulfilled for me: Louisa had been the salt of the earth and its savor wasn't lost.

E. B.

Siesta

BESIDE me now, he sleeps while curls of foam
Creep nearer, up the brown width of the shore.
The sea sweeps in great surges, blue to green
Advancing in high swells that curve and roll
And thunder back again. No noise of surf
Or screaming gull disturbs him as he rests;
No troubled thought, no problem of the day.
He lies in his blue bathing-suit, as brown
And tawny as the sand that is his bed,
One arm beneath his head, the other stretched
Toward me. His long dark lashes and his brow
As artists draw them for a perfect face,
His brown hair damp and curly from the sea
Are darker for the burn of sun and wind,
The glowing copper color of his skin.
He lies contented while he sleeps refreshed,
Invigorated by the tonic sea.
The salt wind blows, the tide spills on the beach,
Gulls cry and distant buoys make their moan
While this boy sleeps and dreams and is alone.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months .....$4.50 One month..... 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

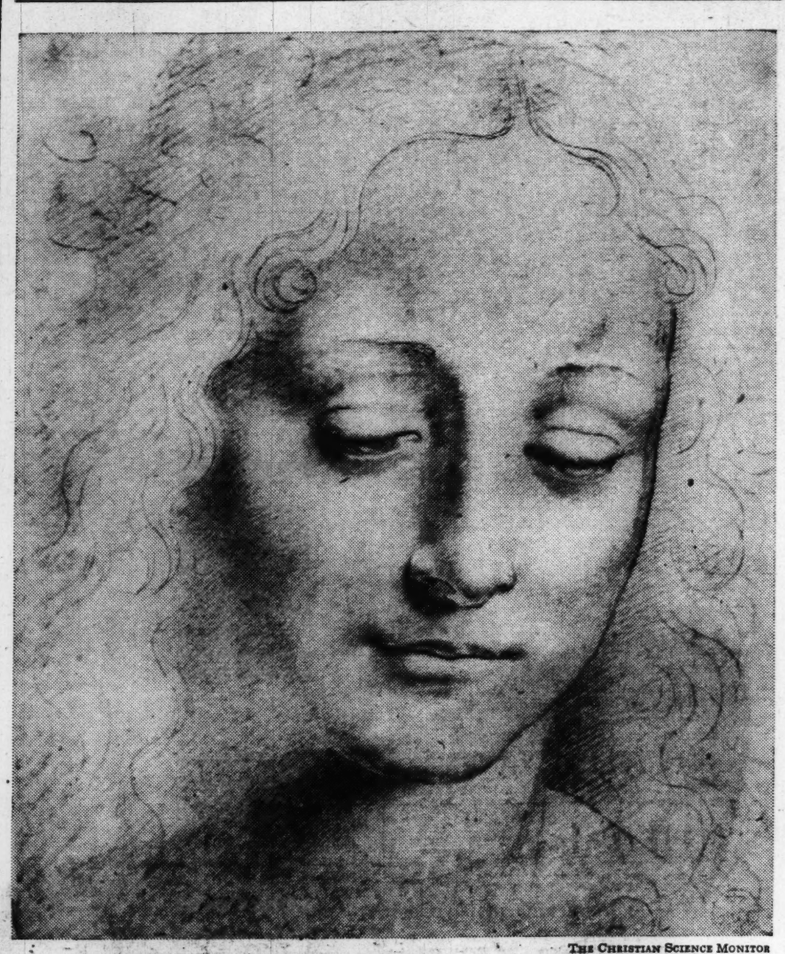
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Song of the Loaded Wagons

SHOCK the tattered cornstalks, row on row;
Stack the golden pumpkins, pile on pile,
With the beets and the earthy turnips where they go
Deep in the bins in the barn; after a while
There will be no leaf left, left no smile
Of sunlight on the hills, no blade thrust high,
The last red apple fallen beyond the stile,
The naked orchard dark on a neavy sky.

This is the time of singing. This is the time
Of harvest fires, when the yellow fields are crossed
With song in the dusk, where heavy wagons climb;
This is the time of the festival of the frost,
Of farm lights winking late where the white mists crawl,
Of lonely pastures black with the butternut fall.

CHARLES MALAM



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DRAWING OF A HEAD, BY LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452-1519).
In the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

IN ORDER to understand better the masters of the Renaissance, their preparatory drawings should be consulted. There are a great many dispersed in various collections in Europe and America. Some of them have been published and are fairly well known, but many are stored away where they come to the notice of few people.

This "Head," by the great Florentine master, Leonardo da Vinci, is beautifully executed with comparatively few strokes. The contour of the cheek is sensitively shaped so that even the modeling is suggested in the line; the half open eyes look downward in meditation, the nose and mouth are sufficiently characterized with a few strokes. Leonardo applied some touches of shadow to suggest the modeling in the right cheek and under the chin and the puffed surface of the eyebrows. The curly hair seems virtually symbolized in a few swirls. Such a casual, sketched image implies immense knowledge and skill on the part of the draughtsman who made it.

An Artist's Wedding

A COMMISSION Harold had to paint the Mayor of Newark made us fix the date of our wedding for June 3rd, 1903, to take place at the old church at West Leake.

I gave up painting for the time being to make my own clothes. The weather cleared up and there were warm corners in the orchard. Overhead the fruit trees blossomed while Ethel, Sis and I stitched my wedding dress.

Harold and I did not intend to set up house. Neither of us wished to do so, nor could we afford it. To be free to go where we wished was our desire. Everyone knowing this gave us trunks, hat-boxes, writing-cases and collar-boxes as wedding presents.

Sis came back from France and together we went up to Staithes to clear our cottage there. All our things were auctioned from the doorstep. Everything and everybody was wet with sea-fog. From behind the crowd which had gathered round the cottage, some antique dealers glowered at us; we had no good old pieces, and hours must pass before the next train back to Whitby.

Uncle sent fifty pounds as a wedding present and wrote to say that he was coming to give me away. One of his first questions was, "What is your wedding dress?" I told him I had made it out of one of the linen sheets in Mother's trousseau, and he asked, "And what did you do with the quilt?"

Early on the morning of the third, Ethel, Sis and I got up to prepare the refreshments for the guests. I remember strawberries and cream, and cutting sandwiches. . . .

The village horse-cab was hired for the occasion; the cushions were rather worn and musty to smell, but the driver had a white flower in his buttonhole and a white ribbon tied on his whip. In relays, the guests were driven to church; the equipage then returned to fetch Uncle and me—neither of us thought of looking to see what time it was. When we arrived at the church we were too early by a quarter of an hour. Uncle and I stood at the top of the aisle; everyone roared with laughter to see Harold in his new grey suit walking up the aisle to the organ solo accompaniment I should have had. The parson was gardening when someone ran to tell him I was in the church; he was still pulling his surplice into place when he rushed from the vestry. . . .

Harold and I, ready dressed to go away, came out into the farmyard, filled with people in summer dress, all throwing confetti. The farmer and his wife, unwilling to waste money on such useless stuff, pelted us with rice. Never had chickens such a feast! They flew all round our heads to catch it and cluttered pecking at everybody's feet. We could not see where we were walking, such whirring of wings and squawking. They had even to be shooed out of our cab.—LAURA KNIGHT, in "Oil Paint and Grease Paint." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson. New York: Macmillan.)

Freedom Through Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are in the world today many people who are suffering from what they believe to be the effects of past mistakes, past sins which they have committed, even though in some cases where it was humanly possible, they have made amends.

Not a few of these individuals are making earnest efforts to forget their unhappy past, and to live constructive, useful lives, lives of unselfish devotion to good works. And yet they may be haunted by the suggestion of impending retribution and disaster. The mental argument is that if they had only acted differently, they would not now be experiencing discord and worry, but could be living in peace and contentment. Some even imagine that God is continually punishing them. And so the ceaseless round of mental self-torment goes on.

To those who have abandoned some phase of evil, and yet are needlessly suffering self-condemnation, Christian Science offers release and freedom, for this Science reveals God as infinite good, and man as His image and likeness. It declares that God is divine Mind, the only intelligence, and that man reflects this unerring Mind.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" in answering the question, "What is intelligence?" Mary Baker Eddy says in part (p. 469), "It is the primal and eternal quality of infinite Mind, of the triune Principle,—Life, Truth, and Love,—named God." In this infinite Mind, the one intelligence, there is no element of error, no blunder for His image and likeness to reflect. This fact leads us on to the realization that man, God's image, expressing this eternal intelligence, is incapable of making a mistake, of committing sin, or subscribing to any other form of inharmony, because none of these falsities can be found in God, the one creator.

As an early step, then, in attaining freedom, it is necessary that we cease fearing evil, indulging it, or regarding it as real. In the light of God's allness, Christian Science shows us that evil, whether claiming to belong to the past, the present, or the future, is a false belief that man lives in a world of materiality, separated from God. It declares that error is a phase of mortal belief, not something real to be feared. Further, it declares that thought must be held to the contemplation of that which is real, good, and true, even to the present spiritual facts of being regarding man and his unbroken at-one-ment with his Father-Mother God. Thus is established the right and scientific basis upon which freedom from evil rests.

In the thirty-third chapter of the book of Ezekiel may be found some very comforting statements pertaining to this question of past mistakes. One verse in the thirty-third chapter reads, "If the wicked turn from his wickedness, and do that which is lawful and right, he shall live thereby." To turn from the contemplation of error as real; to regard it only as an illusion of mortal mind, as a belief lacking a believer, never having been part of the real man, and to hold thought steadily to the light of spiritual, real being as revealed by Christian Science, is to live joyously, actively, in unthreatened freedom and peace. Absolutely and scientifically speaking, a mistake, with its consequences, has never in reality occurred, for God knows it not, and what He does not know, has no actual existence.

As man in God's image knows no mistake, has never been party to any, and can never bear witness to any, it naturally follows that to him there is no erroneous past. Realizing this, one is not deceived into believing that he can in any way be affected by the blunders of others, intentionally or unintentionally committed, or be involved therein. Christian Science reveals the scientific truth regarding all things, and Mrs. Eddy states unequivocally in her textbook, Science and Health (p. 207), "The spiritual reality is the scientific fact in all things." Accepting and earnestly endeavoring to realize this fact, one may rest unafraid, sinless, and secure.

The concept of God, as knowing sin, making man capable of good and evil, and then punishing him for doing what he was created to do, must give place to the understanding of God as infinite, ever-present good, embracing His beloved children in tenderest love. This is the God of whom man is the image and likeness. This is the one and only God whose reflection is man; and man, expressing the divine nature, is in his degree as perfect and pure as his divine source. This man of God's creating can never go astray, for he dwells eternally in the presence of Mind, divine intelligence.

He who honestly seeks freedom through Christian Science, seeks aright, for he claims his spiritual sonship with the Father and proving it, is safe. In his parable of the prodigal son, Christ Jesus, in holiest compassion quotes the words of the father to the elder son (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Freiheit durch die Christliche Wissenschaft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES GIBT heute in der Welt viele Menschen, die an den vermeintlichen Folgen früherer Fehler und Sünden leiden, selbst wenn sie in manchen Fällen, wo es menschenmöglich war, die Fehler wieder gut gemacht haben.

Viele von ihnen machen ernste Anstrengungen, ihre unglückliche Vergangenheit zu vergessen und ein aufbaundes, nützliches Leben zu führen, das sie selbstlos guten Werken widmen. Dennoch verfolgt sie unaufhörlich die Einflüsterung von drohender Vergeltung und Vernichtung. Sie jammern, wenn sie doch nur anders gehandelt hätten, so wäre ihnen jetzt nicht Verdruß und Sorge beschieden, sondern sie könnten in Frieden und Zufriedenheit leben. Manche bilden sich sogar ein, daß Gott sie beständig strafe. Und so geht der Kreislauf mentaler Selbstqual unaufhörlich weiter.

Allen, die vom Bösen ablassen, aber trotzdem unnötig an Selbstverdammung leiden, bietet die Christliche Wissenschaft Erlösung und Freiheit; denn diese Wissenschaft offenbart Gott als das unendlich Gute und den Menschen als Sein Bild und Gleichnis. Sie erklärt, daß Gott das göttliche Gemüt, die einzige Intelligenz ist, und daß der Mensch dieses unfehlbare Gemüt widerspiegelt.

In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 469) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in Beantwortung der Frage: „Was ist Intelligenz?" u. a.: „Sie ist die uranfängliche und ewige Eigenschaft des unendlichen Gemüts, des dreieinigen Prinzips—Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe—Gott genannt". In diesem unendlichen Gemüt, der einen Intelligenz, gibt es nichts Irrtümliches, keinen Fehler, den Sein Bild und Gleichnis widerspiegeln könnte. Diese Tatsache führt uns zu der Erkenntnis, daß Gottes Ebenbild, der Mensch, der diese ewige Intelligenz ausdrückt, unfähig ist, einen Fehler zu machen oder Sünde zu begehen oder irgend einer andern Form von Disharmonie beizupflichten, weil keine dieser Unwahrheiten in Gott, dem einen Schöpfer, zu finden ist.

Der erste erforderliche Schritt zur Erlangung von Freiheit besteht also darin, daß wir aufhören, das Böse zu fürchten, ihm zu frönen oder es als wirklich anzusehen. Im Lichte der Allheit Gottes zeigt uns die Christliche Wissenschaft, daß das Böse, wenn es auch geltend macht, der Vergangenheit, der Gegenwart oder der Zukunft anzugehören, eine falsche Annahme ist, daß der Mensch in einer von Gott getrennten materiellen Welt lebe. Sie erklärt, daß der Irrtum eine Erscheinungsform des sterblichen Gemüts ist, nicht etwas Wirkliches, das zu fürchten ist. Ferner erklärt sie, daß das Denken auf die Betrachtung dessen gerichtet werden muß, was wirklich, gut und wahr ist, auf die gegenwärtigen geistigen Tatsachen des Seins betreffend den Menschen und sein ununterbrochenes Einssein mit seinem Vater-Mutter-Gott. So wird die rechte und wissenschaftliche Grundlage, auf der das Freisein vom Bösen beruht, hergestellt.

Im 33. Kapitel des Buchs des Propheten Hesekiel befinden sich einige sehr trostreiche Erklärungen zu dieser Frage von vergangenen Fehlern. Ein Vers im 33. Kapitel lautet: „Wo sich der Gottlose bekehrt von seinem gottlosen Wesen und tut, was recht und gut ist, so soll er ja billig leben". Den Irrtum nicht mehr für wirklich halten, ihn nur als eine Trugvorstellung des sterblichen Gemüts ansehen, als eine Annahme, die niemand glaubt, die nie ein Teil des wirklichen Menschen gewesen ist, und das Denken unerschütterlich auf das durch die Christliche Wissenschaft geoffenbarte Licht des geistigen, wirklichen Seins gerichtet halten, heißt freudig und tätig in unbedrohter Freiheit und ungestörtem Frieden leben. Im unbedingten und wissenschaftlichen Sinne ist ein Fehler mit seinen Folgen in Wirklichkeit nie vorgekommen; denn Gott weiß nichts davon, und was Er nicht weiß, hat keinen tatsächlichen Bestand.

Da der Mensch in Gottes Ebenbild keinen Fehler kennt, nie an einem Fehler beteiligt war und nie Zeuge eines Fehlers sein kann, folgt natürlich daraus, daß es für ihn keine fehlerhafte Vergangenheit gibt. Erkennt man dies, so läßt man sich nicht zu dem Glauben verleiten, daß man durch die absichtlich oder unabsichtlich begangenen Fehler anderer irgendwie beeinflußt oder darein verwickelt werden könne. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die wissenschaftliche Wahrheit über alle Dinge, und Mrs. Eddy erklärt im Lehrbuch Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 207) unzweideutig: „Die geistige Wirklichkeit ist die wissenschaftliche Tatsache in allen Dingen". Anerkennt man diese geistige Tatsache und ist man aufrichtig bestrebt, sie sich zu vergegenwärtigen, so kann man ohne Furcht, sündlos und sicher leben.

Der Begriff von Gott, daß Er Sünde kenne, daß Er den Menschen des Guten und des Bösen fähig mache und ihn dann dafür bestrafe, daß er tut, wozu er geschaffen wurde, muß dem Verständnis weichen, daß Gott das unendliche, immergegenwärtige Gute ist und Seine geliebten Kinder mit der zärtlichsten Liebe umgibt. Dies ist der Gott, dessen Bild und Gleichnis der Mensch ist. Dies ist der eine und einzige Gott, dessen Widerspiegelung der Mensch ist; und der Mensch, der das göttliche Wesen ausdrückt, ist in seinem Grade so vollkommen und rein wie sein göttlicher Ursprung. Dieser Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes kann nie irregehen; denn er weilt ewig in der Gegenwart des Gemüts, der göttlichen Intelligenz.

Wer durch die Christliche Wissenschaft ehrlich Freiheit sucht, sucht recht; denn er beansprucht seine geistige Sohnschaft bei dem Vater und ist, wenn er sie beweist, geborgen. Christus Jesus spricht in seinem Gleichnis vom verlorenen Sohn mit heiligstem Erbarmen die an den älteren Sohn gerichteten Worte des Vaters (Luk. 15, 31): „Mein Sohn, du bist allezeit bei mir, und alles, was mein ist, das ist dein".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Soaring Spires

THESE twin soaring towers in the great platz at Köln compel heart and eye alike. Up and up they leap, beautiful and strong, until the two slender points of stone pierce the incredible blue.

Within the cathedral is a similar unbroken vista. Between the forest of stone pillars the aisles sweep from west to east with nothing to stay the feet, nothing to distract the gaze flung forward and forward again.

There is, before this majesty of stone, a sense of movement, as if it and those who gaze upon it were caught up together into the abyss of space, in beauty and silence. Behind it, the river flows in a great curve and boats go to and fro. Around it, the press of traffic surges in the platz like the sea against some lordly cliff. Above it, the noonday sun turns the gray stone to gold. Swallows wheel and cry about the carven Gothic doors and pigeons in gray and blue walk delicately on small rosy feet. And yet the sense of silence remains—a quiet brooding beauty.

Perhaps it is loveliest under the summer stars, with only the breathing night around, and the cool breath of the Rhine bringing the mystery of deep water to the mystery of soaring stone. Then, the springing spires are faintly limned against the shining sky, and the incredible points of stone leap upward to the starry floor.

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Forest River Park

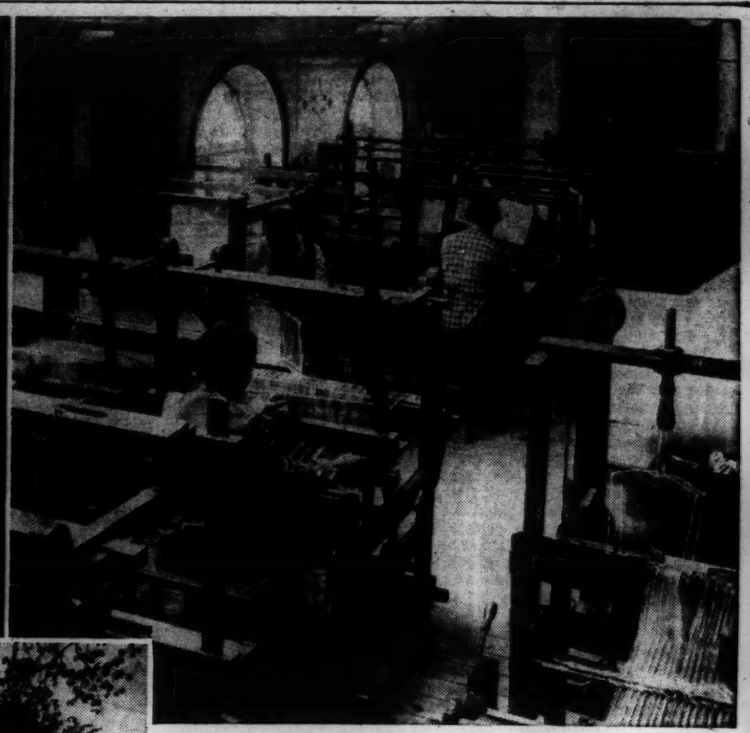
IT SEEMS like a dream world, here under the stars. The full moon rises softly into the heavens and casts an eerie light over the country, so that the low hills stand out in dark silhouette. The sea spreads out in a misty gray, with the path of the moon glistening silvery upon it.

Carefully we tiptoe along a tiny footpath—carefully lest the eyes of night should discover us; in hushed whispers we speak, lest our voices take away the enchanting mystery of the night's stillness. Though seemingly far from civilization, we can hear the distant honk of automobile horns. The low rumble of crowded street cars comes to us faintly, but automobiles, street cars, people, and noise seem like a world apart from us. Here all is peace and quiet.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Weaving and Textile Study—In Sweden's Own Way

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page



Swedish Girls at Their Looms

And the Schools Run by the 'Friends of Handiwork'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

"HANDARBETETS VÄNNER" (Friends of Handiwork) is the pleasant title of a society in Stockholm, which seeks to develop on a natural basis the textile industry of Sweden. The society not only preserves the old patterns and traditions of work but it also employs a staff of modern artists to work out new patterns and adapt the old to suit modern demands. The society accepts orders for high quality textiles which it has manufactured either in its own workrooms or by country people, weaving in their own homes. It is also responsible for running a school for teaching weaving.

Handarbetets Vänner has a membership of 322, and for the modest annual subscription of Kr. 5 ($1.25) members are eligible to buy at a reduced price the handicrafts made by the society. Members who are themselves workers may also borrow patterns free of charge for short periods.

The society now receives a State grant, which last year amounted to Kr. 10,625 ($2656.25), which sum was divided between the different branches of work. The Central Board of Education has fixed the school terms, which are practically the same as those of an ordinary school. The school year starts about the beginning of September and goes on until the middle of December. The spring term is from the middle of January to the beginning of June, with the ordinary holidays at Easter and Whitsun.

The school is now housed in the Society's own building which is beautifully situated on the island of Djurgården, near the Northern Museum and the well-known open-air museum Skansen. Courses can be arranged for longer or shorter periods such as a month's course in one special type of weaving, or a longer course to include different types of weaving. Special continuation courses are also arranged for those working in art handicraft. There is a two-year teachers' course for those who start with no previous knowledge of weaving.

Subjects for Study

Subjects for study include practical and theoretical weaving, drawing and the history of textile art, the setting up of a loom, selecting wool and other materials, dyeing, bookkeeping and pedagogy. The study of provincial textile art sloyd is also included and is illustrated with lectures given at the Northern Museum where its collections are inspected. Toward the end of the course the future teachers, acting as assistants, give ten lessons, two in theoretical weaving and eight in practical teaching. They also have to design a piece of work, such as a pillow or a chair cover, select the material, work out the color scheme, and estimate the amount of wool and other materials required.

Foreigners have now begun to attend the school, and the instruction is therefore given in several languages. Last year twenty new teachers received their diplomas.

Connected with the weaving school is a special school of needlework in which tuition in all different kinds of art-needlework is given, and also lace-making or bobbin-work. The needlework school is run jointly by the Handarbetets Vänner and the Andrea Eneroths Needlework School, where teachers in needlework are trained.

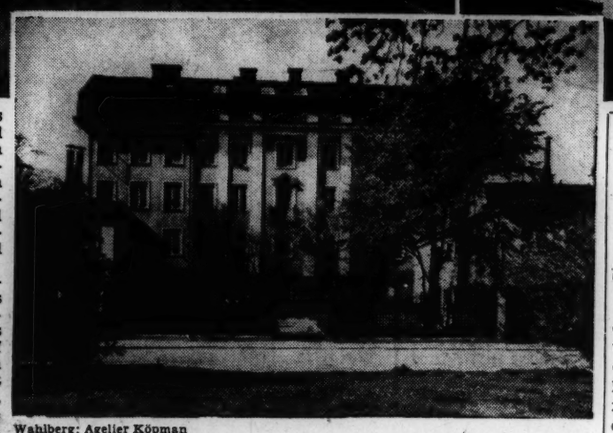
In the Woods of Dalecarlia

A few years ago the Handarbetets Vänner bought and took over "Säterglantan" in Dalecarlia, Central Sweden. This is a boarding school, started about 16 years ago by two energetic Dalecarlian women who wished to preserve the home sloyd of their province. Säterglantan is managed as a separate establishment from the Stockholm weaving school, but the teaching is under the direction of the society and instruction is along the same lines as that given in the Stockholm school. Besides the weaving and sewing, wood carving is also taught at Säterglantan and a summer course is given from the middle of June to the end of August, in addition to the regular winter session.

Säterglantan lies high up on the mountain where formerly there was a mountain dairy farm ("säter" means "mountain dairy"; "glantan" means "opening in a wood"). For miles around, stretch the beautiful birch and fir wood of Dalecarlia and there are magnificent views over the surrounding country. In summer, teaching is sometimes carried on out-of-doors, and it is not unusual to see a girl sitting weaving under the birch trees. Instruction is given in English and German, and for a foreigner Säterglantan is an ideal place in which to study Swedish nature and Swedish life. In winter there is skiing and in summer the school goes picnicking and exploring the many old country villages round about where home sloyd is still preserved.

Work from Säterglantan is exhibited in the club and showrooms of Handarbetets Vänner in Stockholm. The work is renowned for its artistic merit and high quality of workmanship, and it can be seen in many public buildings throughout Sweden. In the Stockholm City Hall, for instance, there are carpets, draperies and furniture coverings which have been supplied by the society.

C. EKMAN



Wahlberg; Agelier Köpman

There Is in Stockholm a Society—"Handarbetets Vänner"—Which Seeks to Develop on a Natural Basis the Textile Industry of Sweden. As One Branch of Its Work the Society Runs a School for Teaching Weaving. The Lower Picture Shows the Building That Houses the School in Stockholm, and Above Are Two of Its Classrooms. Center—A Spinning Lesson. Right—The Weaving Room. But the Society Has Another Establishment in Dalecarlia, Central Sweden, Where in Summer Teaching Is Often Carried On Outdoors. The Sheep Shearing Shown at the Left Took Place at Dalecarlia

Calling All Talent

How a Woman's Club Had Fine Programs at No Cost

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY women's clubs are confronted with the problem of securing talent for an open meeting that will bring to their audience, composed of men and women, some interesting speaker who has a message that will appeal to all. Many times the club will feel it must plan for a considerable outlay for these special meetings. It will procure a man or woman who is known to platform work and consequently asks a good round sum for the two-hour talk. This, many times, makes a great drain on the club treasury and if handled by the various divisions, a speaker for each line of club study, presents a rather serious problem all around.

One chairman of club progams has delightfully surprised the members of the woman's club this past year by using talent that could be procured for the asking. When these meetings proved of such keen interest that husbands were even asking when the next open meeting was to be given, it proved the plan to be an excellent one and one that other club members could easily follow as well.

The first program brought to the town, from 50 miles away, the flying photographer of the capital city newspaper. Could there be anticipated any more interesting talk than one on the amazing field now opened up in speed photography? When we interestedly scan the papers for news, and the accompanying pictures of events that have happened only a few hours before meet our eyes, we marvel at modern natural science. But do we think further and wish we knew how the staff photographers get to the spot so speedily, what difficulties they encounter, what kinds of cameras snap from a sky distance these clear-cut pictures, how the pilot and the staff photographer have to work together to get what is needed, how no man can come back without his pictures, if at all possible to get, as no alibis are accepted in newspaper work? These and many other questions pop into our minds and leave us eager to hear from one who can answer such questions.

Displayed News Cameras

This man arrived and with him a number of cameras that are used in his work. The newspaper was glad to send him in order that the people of this community might be better informed concerning what pains the organization took to get to the people of their state the news and graphic pictures that informed all of the latest happenings of the world about them.

And when in the course of the evening's lecture this speaker brought to his audience the story of many real events in the taking of the pictures they had all seen, his audience was with him all the way and besieged him with questions after his main talk was finished. The listeners looked with awe on the huge camera that they were told had cost the paper a mere thirty-five hundred dollars, as they did the tiny affair that can be carried in the round of the forefinger and thumb to take the quick snap of someone making news when there is no opportunity to get a more formal photograph.

No evening had been more pleasant or more profitable to its listeners than was this one, and the club treasury, in this case, was not even minus the speaker's traveling expenses, for the newspaper was glad to send its man for publicity reasons.

Talked About the Weather

On another occasion the local weather bureau man, who happened to be a young man very interested in his study of what causes our variations in weather and all facts related to the weather, was the speaker. And while everyone in the audience had talked weather, they were free to confess their ignorance of what caused weather changes. Men and women alike, and most especially the boys assembled in this audience, learned much that evening that interested them greatly. The speaker had been more than glad to share his knowledge and make people weather conscious to the degree that they would be interested in a study of it. Simply another case of having a speaker with a most interesting message willing to do his part toward town entertainment and education.

Another interesting meeting with the speaker eager to give of his knowledge and show how things could be done was the night the Home and Education Department secured a traveling salesman for drapery materials to speak and show his line of lovely samples. Here was a subject the committee was sure that men as well as women would be interested in, for men had to have offices redone if their line of work kept them in an office, or they were interested in their homes to the extent that such discussions would help them understand the need of certain things to make the home more beautiful and satisfying. Of course it went without saying that all women would gain much from such a talk.

These women found that this man had to be almost as versed in his line as an interior decorator. He could handle his lovely line of samples so cleverly that his audience could almost vision their rooms done over. He even went farther than his line of draperies and chair coverings and wall hangings to include proper paint decoration and floor coverings. He graciously and gladly gave help to many puzzled housekeepers as they listened to his evening's talk. There was no effort to sell his materials, but of course the contacts meant enough to him to make him glad to give the talk.

Discussed Home Lighting

And no meeting of the year surpassed in interest the one a representative from an electric company gave. This man brought to the stage a display of various lamps that showed the proper way to light various places. He explained the method people should use in determining the way they should buy even so small an item as the right watt electric light bulb. He showed all kinds of improved devices that were electrical in nature and vastly helpful in doing the work of the home. Colored lighting effects interested the members who had struggled with lighting effects for club plays. His clever presentation of his subject made the club members realize that most men or women who are high up representatives of any firm are gifted and trained as well in presenting the facts they so many times have occasion to drive home.

There is no limit to the number of fine speakers that would respond gladly to a call from a local club organization as large as a general woman's club. And there are so many subjects that will prove vastly interesting and instructive to a mixed audience when presented by such well-informed people. No club need lament lack of funds in the treasury to bring to its town high-priced speakers when talent is near at hand and eager to be of real help.

Tricks With Frostings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FROSTINGS will do for your cakes what a new hat does for you. Cup cakes are particularly susceptible to clever frostings. You'll need imagination used with restraint, simplicity seasoned with dainty colors, and a few inexpensive materials to begin with. This is the frosting recipe I like best to use for cup cakes:

Versatile Butter Frosting

In a small mixing bowl cream
2 tablespoons butter. Add part of
2½ cups confectioners' sugar gradually blending after each addition. Add remaining sugar, alternately with
1 egg white, unbeaten, then with about
1 tablespoon cream, until of right consistency to spread. Add
¾ teaspoon vanilla and
Dash of salt. Beat after each addition until smooth.

You can use cup cakes of various shapes and sizes, or cut shapes from a sheet of cake. Burned edges on cakes can easily be removed with a small hand grater by rubbing gently. Cup cakes should be cooled topside down on your cake racks, then you'll have smooth level tops for frosting. If it is a large party cake you are frosting, do so on a large square of waxed paper. Then you can slide the cake carefully onto a plate.

Brush off all the loose crumbs, and trim off loose edges before you begin. To frost both tops and sides of a cup cake, hold the cake loosely with thumb and fingers on top and bottom of cake. Frost sides, letting cake turn as frosting is applied; then set the cake on rack and frost the top.

Do not use a center decoration too big for the size of the cake. Small seedless raisins when flattened make interesting flower petals. Angelica or citron can be cut with a sharp knife to form flower stems and leaves. Candied or maraschino cherries are colorful and may often be used. Red cinnamon drops, red hearts, tiny colored candies, chocolate shot, and coconut all offer many possibilities. Coconut may be used in its usual form or be toasted. It is also possible to tint it in many dainty colors.

To tint: Sprinkle coconut on white paper. Dilute a tiny bit of vegetable coloring in a small amount of water and pour over the coconut. Rub evenly through it until it is tinted.

It is possible to use one cup cake recipe and serve a variety of cup cakes tasting differently because of the frostings.

R. L. P.

Some Carolina Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY state, I think, has its favorite recipes and dishes. In this respect Carolina offers some that will make your mouth water. I pass them on to Northern culinary experts in exchange for those I've taken from the Monitor.

Carolina Chicken

Cook
½ cup macaroni and drain. Cook
1 young chicken until tender. Remove from bones and cut in small pieces. Melt
2 tablespoons fat, add
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt and
1½ cups milk and cook until thickened. Then add chicken, macaroni
1 tablespoon parsley, chopped,
1 small green pepper, chopped, and stir constantly. Add
1 whole egg, well beaten, gradually. Serve while hot with croustades.

Southern Fried Chicken

Cut
1 three-pound chicken in pieces. Dip in
2 well-beaten eggs which have been seasoned and diluted with
2 tablespoons water. Roll in
1 cup bread crumbs. Fry
½ cup minced salt pork in heavy roaster until crisp and brown. Add chicken. Brown slowly. Season with
Salt and pepper. Dot with
2 tablespoons butter. Cover. Bake in slow oven (325° F.) about three hours, or until chicken is tender. Remove chicken and make thick sauce of drippings.

Spoon Bread

Add
2 cups corn meal gradually to
2½ cups boiling water, stirring constantly. Let cool. Add
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1½ teaspoons salt
2 egg yolks
1½ cups sour milk, and
1 teaspoon baking soda. Beat about 2 minutes and fold in
Egg whites beaten stiffly. Pour into well oiled pan or baking dish. Bake at 435° F. 40 minutes.

L. S.

GARDENING

Fall Planting Time

GARDENERS are conscious of the approach of autumn before most others. All plants ripen and show by their appearance and behavior that the end of another season is approaching.

Most of this year's work is behind us; but at the height of the period of harvest it is time to plan for another year. In gardening the pleasure of planning and working for the future is even greater than enjoyment of results of past efforts.

There are improvements and additions to be made, and innumerable things which must be done better next year. Nothing will contribute more to satisfactory execution of our plans than a complete fall program, carefully studied.

Fall planting is of two kinds: First, the tasks which can be done only in the fall, and second, those which can be performed either in the fall or spring. There is no option about the first class, which includes the planting of tulip, narcissus, hyacinth and the minor hardy bulbs, and setting out of peonies and madonna lilies. If these subjects have not been put in the ground by the time it freezes you must wait another year to add them to your garden picture.

It is surprising the number who do not understand this and who try to purchase tulip bulbs in the spring. These fall bulbs are imported each year at this time from Holland and are available at no other time. They must pass the winter in your garden soil in order to bloom in the spring.

The second class of fall planting tasks, those which can be done either in fall or spring, include many which are better done in the fall; and the experienced gardener may usually be told by the way in which he gets these jobs out of the way.

Fall planting is essentially a matter of foresight. There is no urge like the spring garden fever; only a keen imagination will bridge over the months of snow and winter just ahead to see the burst of spring glory next year toward which our fall work will contribute. Only one-third of all gardeners undertake complete fall planting programs.

The optional jobs include planting trees and perennials, making and repairing lawns, and sowing some annual and perennial flower seeds.

'Finding' Time

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE other day a woman who lives alone except for her very intelligent and companionable cat, said to me, "I really don't have time to keep my house properly dusted." She lives in a lovely old home which was built by her grandfather. It is on a quiet side street of a suburban city, surrounded by trees, a wide lawn and a flower garden. There is as little dust there as one can imagine.

What that woman meant was that she did not take the time to keep house in the proverbial manner of her ancestors. If she were to enumerate the books she has read during the last year, the reams of fancy work which she has done, including quilts pieced and spreads crocheted, to say nothing of the hours which she has spent talking to—she would say *with*—her cat, she would know that she has had her full quota of time. It is just that dusting has not seemed to her to be the most important use to which she could put that time.

* * *

Time is one gift which is apportioned to everyone in like measure. Everyone's day contains 24 hours. But it is very easy to lose one or two of those hours; to allow them to become mislaid or hidden in packages of daily duties and pleasures.

Every homemaker knows that there are lost moments scattered somewhere between the mixing and the frosting of a cake, or the preparing and serving of a meal. If those moments have been used in relaxing, in enjoying a sunset, or a bird's song, or a book, they have not been lost; rather one could say they have been found. But if, during those moments one has just "stood around" waiting, perhaps becoming restless because of a delay, then it would seem that the time has been completely lost, and should, on other similar occasions, be retrieved.

* * *

Then, strange as it may seem regarding such a gift as time, it is possible to manufacture it; to really make time.

When we pin a poem to the corner of the ironing-board, or prop a book over the kitchen sink, or rehearse our speech for the next club meeting while we prepare vegetables for dinner, we become manufacturers of time.

The time which we made in this way was really ironing time, or dishwashing time, or food preparation time, but, because we are experts in those departments of our profession, we do not need to concentrate our thoughts on the tasks, and so we weave into the fabric of our day one of the most valuable commodities in the world—extra time.

We might waste time, by a strenuous attempt to save it, but, if we calmly and quietly, just take advantage of the little moments which crop up in everyone's day, we shall enjoy gathering all the lost moments and making the unproductive ones into useful ones. If we total up these found and made moments we may discover that we have manufactured a whole new hour.

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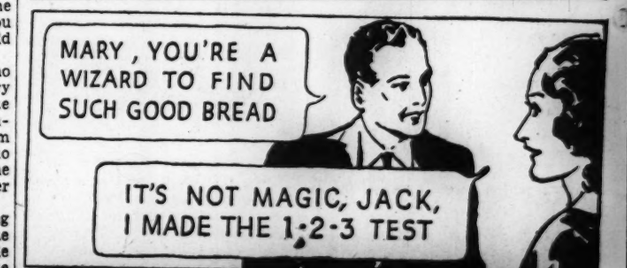

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Hotels, Resorts and Travel

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Hotel HEMENWAY
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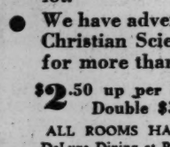

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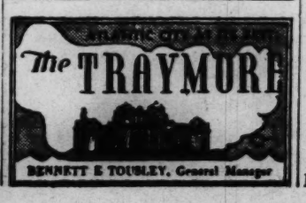
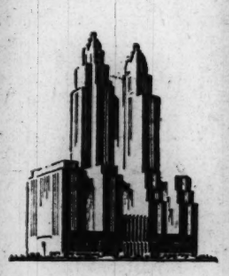


New York City



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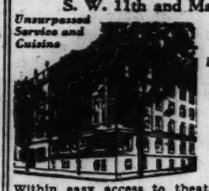

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Business and Industry

Burgess Explains Rise of New York as World Money Center

Commerce and Finance

17.5 P. C. of U. S. Income Created By Government in '34

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The government has supplanted private industry as a source of national income to an increasing degree since 1929, according to an analysis presented in a National Industrial Conference Board study of "National Income and Its Elements."

The study estimates that incomes derived from government sources, which accounted for 8.5 per cent of the total in 1929, had increased in proportion to 17.5 per cent by 1934. Sums derived from government amounted to $6,820,000,000 in 1929 and $9,354,000,000 in 1934, an increase of 37 per cent, while the amount from private industry and occupations sources dropped from $73,209,000,000 in 1929 to $41,545,000,000, in 1934, or 43 per cent.

Between 1933 and 1934 total realized income showed an increase of $6,259,000,000, according to the Conference Board's estimates. Twenty-five per cent of that increase, however, represented increased governmental disbursements. Any increase in national income since 1934 must likewise be attributed in part to governmental spending chiefly from borrowed funds as well as to improvement in the productive activity of private enterprise. Increased expenditures for relief in 1935 and payment of the veterans' bonus in 1936 will be reflected in any estimates of realized income for these years.

It is also pointed out by the Conference Board that its estimates of national income are made in terms of current dollars and do not take into account the effect of rising prices upon the purchasing value of that income.

Reserve Balances Rise $109,000,000 During Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $109,000,000 rise in member bank reserve balances during the week ended September 2 was reported by the Federal Reserve Board.

The increase in member bank deposits to $6,441,000,000 was accounted for in part by a $71,000,000 drop in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks, bringing the latter figure to $2,482,000,000 on September 2, or $264,000,000 below the like week a year ago.

The Treasury withdrawals resulted in their dissemination in channels of trade and commerce, through which they found their way into banks, and, in turn, were deposited to reserve accounts.

In its weekly condition statement, the Federal Reserve Board also noted a $57,000,000 decrease in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, bringing these to $535,000,000.

Another factor in the $109,000,000 increase in reserve balances was a $41,000,000 upturn in money in circulation to $6,225,000,000.

Monetary gold stock increased $22,000,000 during the week to $10,717,000,000. This was $1,508,000,000 over the like week a year ago.

Indiana Has First Installment Buying Regulatory Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Indiana's new laws regulating charges for installment buying and petty loan businesses will save the public not less than $5,000,000 during the first year of operation, it is estimated here.

The rate, commencing Oct. 1, 1936, for petty loans will be cut to 3 per cent per month for the first $150 of any loan and to 1½ per cent per month for the remaining $150. No loan may exceed $300.

This slash in petty loan rates followed action of the United States Supreme Court in reversing the southern Indiana Federal District court, and dismissing a case in which an automobile agency of Indianapolis challenged the constitutionality of the new Hoosier installment buying regulatory act.

Following the high court action, Indiana today has in full operation what is said to have been the first definite installment buying regulatory act in the nation. Under its provision the rates of interest and carges on installments are fixed. Resale of contracts is regulated and the installment seller licensed. Penalties have been established for violations.

Bank Clearings Rise 37 P. C. for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the United States totaled $5,842,270,000 in the week ended Sept. 2, Dun & Bradstreet reports. This was an increase of 37.1 per cent over clearings of $4,261,026,000 in the similar week last year and the highest reported in eight weeks.

The increase over a year ago was unbalanced, however, due to the fact the Labor Day holiday was one week earlier in 1935.

In the preceding week the total was 0.6 per cent under the comparative 1935 period.

Clearings at New York City rose to $3,871,534,000, a gain of 37.8 per cent over $2,809,306,000 a year ago, and the total of $1,970,736,000 for outside centers represented an increase of 35.8 per cent over 1935.

Large gains were registered at virtually all of the outside reporting centers, with Dallas, Texas, in the lead, showing a gain of 57.3 per cent over last year.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $288,600,000, an increase of 22.1 per cent over $236,400,000 reported last year.

German Workers' Buying Power Less Than in Slump Year of '31

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Few things puzzle the foreign visitor to Germany more than the contrast between the reports of economic conditions prevailing here during the past three years and the superficial evidences of flourishing trade.

The Third Reich presents signs of prosperity wherever the visitor goes. Unemployment has been reduced from over 6,000,000 to less than 2,000,000, factories are working, more and more automobiles are to be seen on the roads, business premises and houses, especially in the capital, look spick-and-span and places of amusement are full. All these are factors which normally indicate flourishing business and a constant supply of ready money, with increased production backed by corresponding purchasing power on the part of the population.

This state, on the other hand, has a large foreign debt and practically no adequate reserves (German banks and certain other debtors combined with them in the Standstill Agreements, for example, are said to be debtors on short term commitments to the City of London alone for six times the published gold and foreign exchange reserves of the Reichsbank). A moratorium on by far the greatest part of its foreign debt has long been operative. Germany can export only through heavy state subsidies to the manufacturer and even then it cannot export enough to guarantee sufficient imports of essential raw materials.

Bureaucracy Costly

The Third Reich, nevertheless, has succeeded in maintaining so far a huge bureaucracy which must demand a great sum for its upkeep. Not only are there government, but there are also National Socialist Party organizations, both doing what appears to the outsider to be the same work. There is the state police force and that composed of S. S. (Blackshirts), the Foreign Office and the Foreign Poiitical Section of the Party, a Ministry of Propaganda, the expenditure of which Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the Reichsbank President, is known to have considered far too high, etc., etc. In addition, millions of marks have been spent on experimenting for materials (Ersatz), by means of which this country shall be self-sufficient and in maintaining "just prices" in agriculture.

Despite all these facts, experts have maintained that this state's internal debt, as far as ascertainable, is not exceptional for a country of such natural wealth and industrial equipment.

How then has all this been achieved hitherto, and can Germany continue along this same path unconditionally and for unlimited period?

Financing by I. O. U.'s

Glossing over the fact that this country has not met its foreign debts for various debatable reasons for some years past, the enquirer soon realizes that a system very much like the American hire-purchase system has been operating here. Germany during the past three years has financed its tremendous rearmament and public works schemes by I. O. U.'s on the future. Today, as one banking expert has declared, the German credit structure is built up on promissory notes which most people fear cannot be redeemed.

To this must also be added the fact that just as private capital has been compelled to partake in the reconstruction by accepting I. O. U.'s, so has labor by continuing to accept low wages. It is almost impossible to judge standards of living by quoting wage rates of one country in terms of the currency of another country. Yet it will be seen that wages are at a low level, when it is said, that 53 per cent of the German workers earn less than RM 25 ($10, at $1=2.50 marks) only 23 per cent of them more than RM 36 a week.

Workers who have continued in work since 1932 are today worse off in "real" wages than they were four years ago, e. g. Despite the fact that in 1931, one of the worst depression years for Germany, when there were more than 2,500,000 more unemployed than in 1935, the total income of wage earners and salaried persons (workers, clerks, government employees) was then RM 2,000,000,000 more than last year. (There has been no appreciable improvement for 1936.)

Internal Debt Is Strain

The total amounts of both Germany's internal debt and of its annual budget are not published in these days, but that the former is beginning to be somewhat of a strain is to be seen from the fact that the flotation, in July last, of a Reich loan of RM 700,000,000 produced attacks in the National Socialist press, because of the half-hearted response of industry and an appeal to manufacturers to subscribe by Dr. Schacht, which clearly indicated that the loan had not been enthusiastically accepted.

Germany's large-scale borrowing has been undertaken particularly for rearmament, which means that it can hardly be described as productive borrowing, which will lead to the production of goods which will themselves carry on production. Hence, it is clear that during the past three years reserves of capital have been eaten up at an enormous rate and there appear no sources from which they can be replenished for a long time to come.

The cost of living has certainly increased in Germany during the past three years despite the government's strenuous efforts to restrain it through dictated prices. For, owing to the failure of purchasing power to keep pace with the expansion of output of goods, the population has not been able to buy. Dictated prices, when extra money has been created, have only served to conceal but not to prevent increased cost of living, e. g. "Die Wirtschaftskurve" (Frankfurt) pointed out recently that the results are threefold —a qualitative deterioration in the goods offered at the fixed prices, which is the equivalent of a rise in price; the establishment of the effective minimum price, where previously there were maximum prices subject to discount; and a lowering of the standard of living for the middleman, especially for the retail tradesman.

Treatment of Debtors

This country's treatment of its foreign debtors (whatever may be said in extenuation of its method as the only means by which to combat devaluation of other currencies and the burden of reparations) has had one important adverse effect, viz., to frighten off foreign creditors, despite the abundance of good collateral for any credits granted.

The situation, therefore, at the present time is such that from the "economic standpoint" alone, the superficial evidence of the success of the methods of the Third Reich leaves much to be desired. Real judgment can be passed on when the bills are met ing the next few years.

The average National Socialist would probably agree with this. But he would add that his system aimed at an ideal higher than conformity with mere "academic" economic theories. His "Weltanschauung" aims at the establishment of the totalitarian state in economics as well as in other spheres of public activity, and of a war-time system of economics which is concentrated upon the central idea of a powerful Reich.

Such a policy, if continued, must lead to a lowering of the general standard of living. Whether it will produce the other expected results remains to be seen.

Class I Roads Net Large 7-Month Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Net railway operating income of 140 Class I railroads of the United States in the first seven months of 1936 amounted to $300,021,056, which was at the annual rate of return of 2.30 per cent on their property investment, according to the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Association of American Railroads. In the first seven months of 1935, their net railway operating income was $221,695,798 or 1.69 per cent on their property investment.

Gross operating revenues for the first seven months of 1936 totaled $2,222,672,830 compared with $1,910,843,489 for the same period in 1935, an increase of 16.3 per cent. Operating expenses for the first seven months of 1963 amounted to $1,669,747,282 compared with $1,477,968,303 for the like period in 1935, an increase of 13 per cent.

Class I railroads for the month of July alone had a net railway operating income of $61,773,765, compared with $26,919,343 in July, 1935.

Gross operating revenues for the month of July amounted to $349,743,963 compared with $275,307,553 in July, 1935, an increase of 27 per cent. Operating expenses in July totaled $248,365,852 compared with $218,022,449 in the same month in 1935, or an increase of 13.9 per cent.

Cocoa Trading in August 33 Per Cent Above July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Trading volume on the New York Cocoa Exchange in August totaled 6643 lots or 89,016 tons, an increase of 33 per cent over the July volume of 4911 lots. The volume of trading in August, 1935, was 4991 lots.

Prices had an advancing tendency during August, with some futures reaching the 7-cent level for the first time since 1931, with the exception of a single day in the "inflation market" of July, 1933.

Bangor & Aroostook Plans New Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bangor & Aroostook Railroad stockholders will meet October 9 to vote on authorizing the first offering of stock by a railroad since the end of 1935.

The offering, which would consist of $3,828,000 of a new issue of $100-par cumulative convertible 5 per cent preferred stock, would be used to redeem $3,480,00 of 7 per cent preferred stock now outstanding and for other corporate purposes.

The stockholders will be asked to authorize 68,352 additional shares of $50-par common stock which, with 8208 shares now authorized, would be used for conversion of the proposed new preferred stock.

The new prefererd stock would be redeemable at not more than 110 and accumulated dividends on thirty days' notice in a manner to be determined by the management.

Each new share would be convertible into two shares of common stock up to July 1, 1941, on payment of $5; thenceforth to July 1, 1946, on payment of $10 and thereafter on payment of $20.

Holders of present preferred and common shares will be entitled to buy the new preferred stock at par at the rate of one new share for each $275 par value of old preferred or common stock held. If the present preferred is redeemed, as proposed, at 110, the certificates for the old preferred will be accepted at this price with warrants for subscription.

If the old preferred stock is called and the proposed new preferred shares issued, the company computes that its annual preferred dividend requirements will be reduced to $191,400 from $243,600.

Stockholders of record of Sept. 12 will be entitled to vote at the meeting.

Sales of U. S.-Built Airplanes Up 48 P. C.

By the Associated Press

New York

A 48 PER CENT increase in the sales of American-built airplanes during the first six months of 1936 over the similar period last year is reported by Leighton W. Rogers, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

He said a total of 654 commercial airplanes were delivered this year compared to 442 in the six months last year, and that larger sales of two, three and four place airplanes were responsible.

The aggregate sales value, however, was about 6 per cent less than last year's six months' sales because of fewer deliveries of the higher-priced transports. The total value dropped from $5,430,000 to $5,111,000, he said, noting that unfilled orders would represent a considerable volume to be reflected in reports for the next 12 months.

Canadian Finances Now Dubious But Stability in Sight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Canada is confronted with the major problem of Dominion finances in view of the huge burden of debt (nearly $400 per capita) and the continuing deficits incurred by the Canadian National Railway system, according to a survey of Canadian business prospects just issued by the Standard Statistics Company.

For the time being, uncertainty regarding the validity of the many legislative measures adopted in recent years, as well as uneasiness regarding the government's fiscal policies, may tend to retard industrial expansion in the Dominion. The general trend, however, is expected to continue upward, in line with developments in the United States.

Thus far this year, Canadian business has shown substantial improvement over 1935, despite restrictive legislation, prolonged drought and unprecedented high temperatures in western and central provinces. Mineral production continues to expand and, of greater importance than either grain or minerals, tourist traffic has grown steadily. The tourist business, 95 per cent of it from the United States, brought $202,314,000 into the country in 1935, against $129,974,000 in 1934, with prospects of a further 25 per cent gain in 1936. This growth alone would insure Canadian recovery this year, asserts Standard.

There has been a substantial improvement in all of the major indexes of Canadian economic activity. Carloadings for the first seven months of 1936 amounted to 1,353,583, compared with 1,329,813 in the corresponding period of 1935. For the first six months, pig iron production was up 31 per cent; automobile sales, eight per cent; electric power output, nine per cent; newsprint production, 16 per cent; bank debits, 13 per cent; life insurance sales, three per cent, and building contracts two per cent.

Foreign trade continues to show satisfactory expansion; exports for the first seven months totaled $507,047,000, compared with $413,319,000 in 1935, up 22.7 per cent, while imports jumped 13.9 per cent from $308,787,000 to $351,757,000.

British Columbia Regains Favorable Trade Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia has recovered from the unfavorable trade balance which has borne its business down and helped to force it into heavy outside borrowings since the beginning of the world depression.

In an important report issued here, Dr. W. A. Carrothers, chairman of the provincial economic council and chief economic advisor to the provincial government, shows that the provincial trade balance was unfavorable to the amount of $1,831,882 in 1934, the last year for which figures can yet be compiled. Since that time trade has greatly improved. When the 1935 figures are issued, it is expected they will show the first favorable balance in recent years.

At the present rate, 1936 trade will be still more satisfactory. In 1934 British Columbia exported a total of $83,650,288 and imported $85,472,170. This was a substantial improvement over the record of 1933 when exports were $64,664,183 and imports $76,073,698, an unfavorable balance of $11,409,515. The net improvement in a year was thus $9,595,633.

The latest figures show that Great Britain is the best customer of British Columbia and buys more than British Columbia sells to all the other provinces of Canada combined. Largely as a result of the Empire trade treaties, British Columbia sold $22,535,000 of goods to Britain in 1934 and bought only $7,032,000 there. The largest provincial export is lumber.

Brokers' Loans Up $13,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans of securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $984,000,000 for the week ended Wednesday, an increase of $13,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $852,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

	This Week	Prev. Week	
In New York City	$909,000,000	$897,000,000	
Outside N. Y. City	75,000,000	74,000,000	

Manchoukuo Has Control of Trade At All Its Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—On Aug. 15 the Government of Manchoukuo promulgated an ordinance providing for government control and, if necessary, complete prohibition of imports and exports of such products as may from time to time be specified, according to a radiogram to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson in Shanghai.

The ordinance authorizes the Government to place the export or import of specified commodities under control whenever it is necessary to adjust or protect the country's foreign trade against measures which other nations have taken or contemplate taking.

It also authorizes governmental regulations or prohibition of foreign trade whenever there is an urgent need to protect an important domestic industry. Such governmental intervention is also authorized whenever it is necessary to adjust the prices of commodities which are in the category of daily necessities.

Simultaneously, with the promulgation of the above ordinance, says the bureau, a regulation was announced making the importation of wheat, wheat flour, wool and rice subject to government supervision.

Imports of these commodities henceforth can be made only under license issued in accordance with governmental regulations. Exports of these products to Manchuria must be cleared through Manchoukuo Consulates or agents in the exporting country.

Economics in the Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

to an ordinary surplus, there were two other extraordinary items which helped in a further reduction of public debt, namely, receipts from war debt payments and sinking fund payments. The former item is self-explanatory. The sinking fund is a special reserve set up in 1919 specifically for public debt reduction. The public debt was thus reduced as follows:

1919 (end of August)	$38,600,000,000
1930 (end of June)	46,200,000,000

No other government had a record anywhere comparable to this. It was due in the main to an economic condition which yielded bumper revenues. But policy itself played a big part. Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon was a firm believer in public debt retirement. He believed in laying by in the fat years. A billion a year off the public debt is in part a testimony to his administration at the Treasury. "The practice of contracting debt," said David Hume, "will almost infallibly be abused." Mr. Mellon's administration made the war-time experience an exception.

It will now become apparent why I cannot accept the analogy that a government is like a business. A business exists to make profits. We create a government to render service. And we require that service during such times as the recent slump when as individuals we were too frightened to spend or invest but clung to hard cash.

For this reason there is nothing sacrosanct about a year as a term for balancing the budget. Balancing should be more nearly related to those ups and downs in a country's economic affairs which we call the business cycle. Even the orthodox economists are agreed upon this.

"The requirements of a balanced budget are substantially met if there is an equilibrium after not too protracted a period," says Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, a well-known authority on fiscal questions. "That has always been my own feeling. I feel that it is also Governor Landon's. For, after making his generalizations about families and governments, the Governor includes among his detailed principles of public finances: "The Government must not get in the habit of spending more than it receives." Note "in the habit"; sometimes, that is to say, a government may run a deficit, if it does not make a habit of it.

The only qualification I have had in supporting an unbalanced budget in time of depression is that there is a temptation to keep it unbalanced after the need has disappeared and consequently to invite inflation.

The need is no longer present. The country is again on the economic upgrade. Therefore a "pay as you go policy" should be budgeted for; so that the country might begin again to redeem the depression debt, as the war-time debt was redeemed in the twenties; and lay up again a nestegg of credit against any recurrence of the lean years.

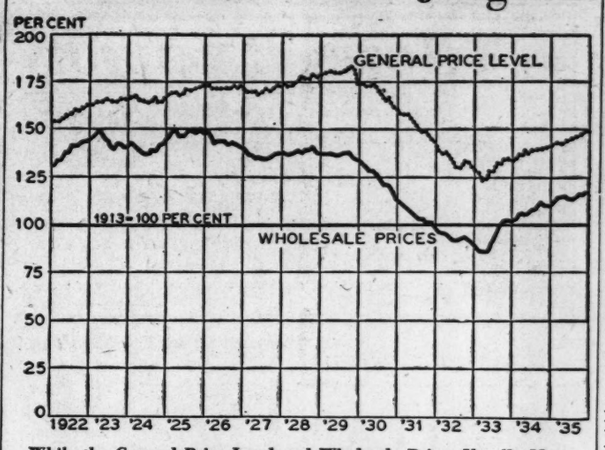
The danger of acquiescence in continued deficit financiering, however, lies more with Congress than with Mr. Roosevelt. Theirs is the power of the purse, not his. In this election the people have an opportunity of insisting that their representatives shall rise above a pork-barrel bloated by "emergency" spending and see that this generation is not delivered to the execration of posterity for not paying the emergency bill.

Russian Black Sea Commerce Has Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Russian Black Sea exports passing Istanbul during the first seven months of the current year, had a decline of 17 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1935, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the commercial attaché at Istanbul. Exports from these ports during the 1936 period amounted to 4,011,415 long tons compared with 4,894,423 tons in the January-July period of 1935, it is reported.

Prices of Less Use to Credit Controllers Than Judgment



While the General Price Level and Wholesale Prices Usually Move Together, They Have Diverged at a Number of Critical Times, Especially the Late Twenties

By W. Randolph Burgess

(Continued From Yesterday)

One of the most bitterly disputed questions of modern monetary theory concerns the extent to which prices may be used as a guide to central bank policy. All will acknowledge that prices are an important guide, but some few insist with a religious and almost fanatical zeal that they should be the only guide. In 1926 and 1928 a bill was introduced into Congress requiring the Federal Reserve System to use all its powers toward the stabilization of commodity prices.

Sensitive Indexes

Admittedly prices are one of the most sensitive indexes of the condition of business and of the relation of credit to business, and the Reserve System has given a vast amount of study to the movement of different kinds of prices. The research division of the board for many years computed a weekly index of prices before one was available from other sources. The studies carried forward by the research staff of the New York Reserve Bank in computing an index of the general price level have already been mentioned.

These various studies have shown first that wholesale commodity prices are frequently not an accurate measure of the general price level.

Secondly, they have shown that prices, like any other single aspect of the economic situation, are not satisfactory as the only guide to policy.

This is not the place for a full discussion of the question. The reader can, however, satisfy himself on the question in some measure by an inspection of the diagram. If wholesale prices had been used as the sole guide to credit policy during the decade of the twenties, a generally easy monetary policy would have been followed through 1928 and 1929 when the speculative boom was at its height. The general price level was a better guide, though even that failed to register truly the extent of over-expansion.

A Useful Guide

Prices are a useful index for the bank of issue because they are so sensitive: when more credit is available than business can use profitably, credit tends to find its way into increases in prices; it may be prices of commodities, or wages, securities, or real estate. Similarly a scarcity of credit may lead to declining prices of one kind or another. But price changes are subject to so many other influences than domestic credit conditions that they cannot be wholly trusted as guides to policy. They are affected very largely, for example, by international conditions. Frequently the evidence of different kinds of prices is contradictory—one kind of price goes up and another down. What weight should be assigned to each?

In 1925 and 1926 and again in 1928 and 1929, commodity prices declined while security prices and wages rose. Some price increases are desirable as long-term trends, real wages for example; some decreases are desirable in prices of finished goods, as invention and management cheapen costs. Prices in general are a composite result of a multiplicity of economic movements, useful as a guide but not infallible.

The United States in recent years has been less influenced by gold movements or foreign developments than it was in the past or than are most other countries of the world today.

Before the establishment of the Federal Reserve System and especially in earlier years the money markets of this country were largely dependent on London.

London was the world's central money market, the bookkeeper for much of the world's trade. It did not need very much gold because other countries kept balances in London, and settlements between countries took place by shifts between these balances in London in much the same way that settlements are now made between different parts of this country on the books of the interdistrict settlement fund in Washington.

This situation is now quite altered and there is no longer a single center for settlements. There are now several important centers, including New York, in which the world's banking balances are maintained.

As a result the making of international settlements has become much more complicated. It is no longer a bookkeeping operation in a single center, but involves a much heavier transfer of funds between centers, especially at times when for one reason or another the holders of balances want to transfer them from one center to another. Such transfers often require large gold movements.

International Events

As one of these world money centers New York now feels the effect of every important world monetary movement and has in turn a great responsibility; for developments here now have, as never before their reactions in many parts of the world. Hence Federal Reserve policy cannot be viewed as solely domestic. It must consider the probable effects on this country of international events, and the effects on other countries, and, on the rebound upon the United States again of actions taken here.

The listing of the foregoing guides to policy must leave the reader with a sense of complexity and confusion. It would be so much simpler to set up some mechanical guide that could be followed, such as commodity prices or the reserve ratio or the volume of credit. There are many who look forward to the day when the world will return to the operation of the gold standard with the hope that then policy can be a more automatic response to movements of gold and changes in money rates.

There is something to be said for this point of view, but even with the mechanism as perfect as possible it is safe to say that much must be left to judgment. Clearly a bank of issue should have at its command every possible mechanical aid, and should keep open every avenue for information, but the best information will not be a substitute for judgment.

In the Last Analysis

In the last analysis wise policy decisions depend on the judgment of the managers of the System, on their detchment from political or commercial pressure without isolation from realities, and their freedom to develop a sound tradition.

Concluded

What Is Speculation? SEC Now Answers Long Quest for Definition

WASHINGTON (AP)—Instant dismissal has been threatened by the Securities and Exchange Commission for any of its 1100 employees who carry out a transaction in a security under its jurisdiction except on a strictly bona fide investment basis.

Stringent rules intended to prevent the employees from taking financial advantage of information held by the commission were circulated among the personnel.

Regulations said that margin accounts would not be tolerated; that each employee must report every security transaction—whether exempt from prohibition or otherwise—within 48 hours; that transactions of wives or husbands of employees must be reported similarly, and that cash purchases for other than bona fide investment purposes are prohibited.

Short sales would be presumed to be speculative, the commission ruled, and therefore barred.

The order will permit employees to acquire securities of "investment grade issued by established businesses" only after the lapse of 30 days from the effective date of the statement registering them with the commission.

The commission said it will regard as not for investment purposes any purchase of any security which the buyer fails to hold for one year, and that all purchases of securities of companies in receivership or in process of reorganization are barred.

Also forbidden was the acquisition of any security of any utility or holding company subject to the jurisdiction of the commission.

Week's Carloadings Go 2.6 P. C. Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending last Saturday totaled 753,742 cars.

This was an increase of 18,769 cars, or 2.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 72,894 or 10.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 106,211 or 16.4 per cent with two years ago.

Fall Financing Is Next to Smallest By Morgenthau

WASHINGTON (AP)—The announcement of the retention of a cash balance of $1,000,000,000 as insurance against anything unforeseen was something of a surprise to financial quarters in view of President Roosevelt's recent statement that the cash balance would be curtailed.

Mr. Morgenthau said it cost about $2,000,000 a year in interest to keep such a cash balance, but that it was "a very desirable thing to do" because such a reserve "is the safest insurance we can carry for the American people should anything unforeseen occur."

President Roosevelt's forecast of a curtailed cash balance came in his revised budget summary this week, when he estimated that net new borrowing this fiscal year would aggregate $750,000,000.

No Conflict

If this figure holds, the September financing will constitute more than half, cutting demands on the money market for new funds during the remainder of the fiscal year to $350,000,000.

In his budget summary the president announced the treasury's working balance would be curtailed by $1,100,000,000 during the year. He suggested that instead of borrowing new money, the government would use some of its cash on hand to meet the year's expenditures.

Mr. Morgenthau's announcement today, Treasury officials said, was not in conflict with the Chief Executive's plan, because for some time the Treasury balance has been running around $2,000,000,000, from which $1,100,000,000 could be used and still leave almost a billion.

Even a working balance of $1,000,000,000, they pointed out, is far more cash than the Treasury kept on hand before the big financing operations of the New Deal.

Fluctuating Balance

Mr. Morgenthau explained today that already this fiscal year about $800,000,000 has been taken from the working balance. Treasury statements showed it had gone to cover the $338,000,000 deficit so far run up, and to meet more than $400,000,000 of bonus bond redemptions.

This leaves only $300,000,000 more to be used between now and next June 30, under the president's curtailment plan.

Exclusive of funds which are specifically allocated, the balance is now about $1,300,000,000, and the $400,000,000 of new money is expected to bolster it to some extent.

The offering for new cash in mid-September will be next to he smallest since Mr. Morgenthau has assumed office. The smallest was $380,000,000 in December, 1933.

With knowledge of the amount of the September financing, financial leaders turned at once to speculation as to its terms. Some thought the new notes would be offered, possibly bearing a slightly lower interest than the 1.5 per cent paid on the maturing issue. There was no treasury support for this however.

Upturn of 73 P. C. In 253 Industries' Profits in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of 73 per cent in net profits of 253 industrial and mercantile corporations in the three months ended with June compared with the corresponding period last year is shown in a compilation by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Outstanding in earnings improvement were automobile, building supply, chemical and drug, machinery and tool, and steel groups which benefited from expansion in construction and revived demand for industrial equipment.

For the first half of 1936, net profits of 380 industrial and mercantile companies were 60 per cent above figures for the comparable period last year, the reserve bank said in its monthly review.

The half year showing was only about 13 per cent below profits for the corresponding 1930 period.

Pennsylvania Sells New Tax Note Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — A $45,000,000 issue of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania 1½ per cent tax anticipation notes has been awarded to Dougherty, Corkran & Co. of Philadelphia on their bid of 99.52 per cent and interest. The issue, dated Sept. 1, 1936, and due May 31, 1937, is the second to be sold by the State during the current biennium to finance unemployment relief.

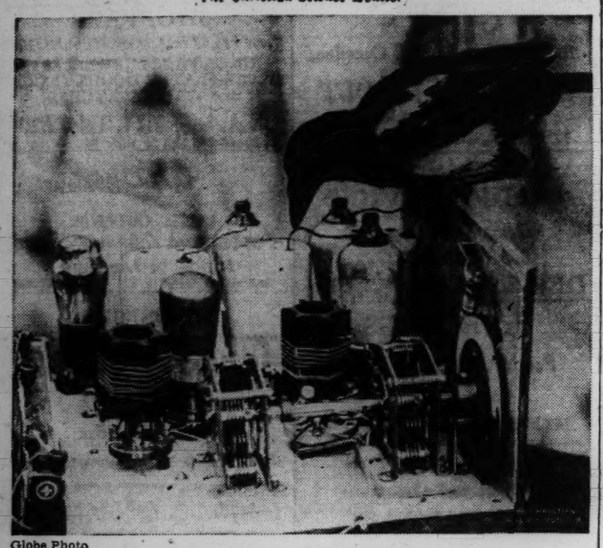
Last September the State sold $50,000,000 of tax notes dated Oct. 1, 1935, and due May 31, 1937, for payment of which $9,000,000 has already been deposited in a sinking fund. This issue, together with the second series of $45,000,000 is secured by the general revenues of the State, including 8 new revenue measures adopted by the 1936 special session and 11 revenue measures enacted by the 1935 regular session of the Legislature and still in force.

All of the revenue received from the new taxes enacted by the 1936 special session have been allocated to a special sinking fund for these notes.

Robert Douglas & Company
Certified Public Accountants
1 Federal Street, Boston
732 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence
Raymond D. Willard
Norman H. S. Vincent Harold T. Houston Etta M. Urquhart

New Wonders of Research

Prepared by the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor



Globe Photo

Magpie, in His Way, Helps Run Radio

Chief researchist in the home of a British radio amateur is "Dr. Static," orinthological enginere of extraordinary keenness, Possessed of self-assurance equal to any mail-order radio technician, this cocky young magpie of Cheltenham knows all the tricks of the trade.

He's an expert for instance at removing grid leaks, obviating the necessity for grid leak drip pans. With equal facility he buries these together with all other small parts not bolted down. Also, at the telegraph key he's a rattling good tapper. but while possessed of speed, he absolutely refuses to learn any code intelligible to mortals.

A correspondent in Perth, W. Aust,. has also had some experiences with magpies recently, He writes he was walking in the bush one day when quite unexpectedly he heard a horse whinney. Puzzled, he searched the surrounding country thoroughly, but no horse was in sight. Instead he found a pair of magpies, one of which was a past master at the art of equine coaxing.

Yellowstone Plant Guide Issued

Available for the first time this year to visitors of Yellowstone National park is a 160-page illustrated handbook to plants found in the region.

Many of the several hundred thousand persons who visit Yellowstone each year, consider the plant life one of the major attractions, according to Arno B. Cammerer, director of the National Park service. It is to meet the constant demand for botanical information that this handbook has been published and made available through the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 25 cents.

The authors, W. B. McDougall and Herma A. Baggley, both spent several summers as naturalists in the park.

Colossal Sunfish Starts From Microscopic Egg

One of the south Atlantic's peculiar denizens is a fish which begins existence no larger than the capital "O" of an ordinary typewriter, but which may grow into a real colossus of the sea weighing from 1000 to 1500 pounds.

This peculiar fish starts in smaller than the proverbial molehill and ends up a "sea-going" mountain. It has been described recently by Dr. E. W. Gudger, associate curator of fishes of the American Museum.

"It belongs to the Molidae," says Dr. Gudger. "These are largely ocean sun fish and bigger brothers of the small, short-bodied perch-like fish of the fresh water lakes and streams. Ocean sun-fishes are millstone-shaped. Two of them, Mola and Masturus, grow to more than 10 feet in length and attain a weight of from one-half to three-quarters of a ton.

"They are the largest fishes with the smallest eggs and tiniest babies known. Yet their microscopic young when hatched out of the floating eggs are liable to seek and find their own food." This fish-let is what ichthyologists call a larval fish, a fish quite unlike the adult and one which must undergo some extensive transformation, almost a metamorphosis in the course of its development, in order to become an adult.

To Hibernate Is to Sleep in the Cold

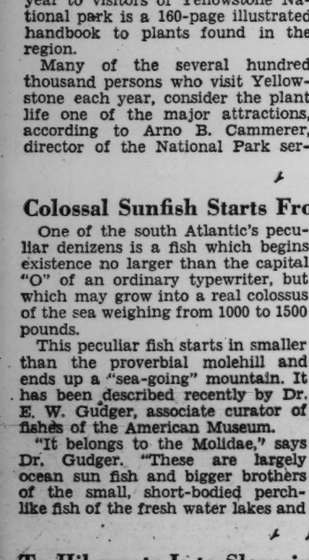
Hibernation with temperatures run as low as six degrees above zero does not affect some animals, finds Dr. Alexander Wetmore, assistant secretary of Smithsonian Institution.

His study of such conditions came about largely by accident. He was examining the awning over a window of his office last January when a bat, half-frozen, tumbled out. out.

Hibernating animals usually know what they are doing, but it seemed doubtful whether any warm-blooded creature could remain in such a place throughout a severe winter. Dr. Wetmore placed a small, ventilated box on the window ledge, and lined it with a double layer of woolen blankets. The bat was placed inside hanging head down. All winter long the box was exposed to the sweep of cold west and northwest winds, and each morning Dr. Wetmore recorded the temperature of the bat's sleeping quarters.

Last March the box was opened and the bat was discovered awake and indignant at the confinement. He flew away apparently none the worse for his icy sleep.

Birds Respond to Vancouver Welcome



Wide World

Charles Edward Jones, Bird Tamer

It won't be long now before bird lovers begin to think about rigging up new feeding trays for the winter season. Already the bird population has begun to change throughout North America, and old friends of the feathered world will search out familiar feeding grounds where they know there has been a warm welcome in the past.

Dean of all bird-lovers in North America is perhaps Charles Edward Jones, called by many the greatest wild bird tamer in the world. Not only has he feeding trays and bird boxes aplenty on his estate, but he also maintains a private aviary in Vancouver, B. C., where approximately 400 different species are so tame that even a stranger is welcome. His pets fear neither man nor beast and will perch on a dog's tail as readily as they will on Mr. Jones' nose.

Plant and Animal Survey

The first of what is intended to be a two volume "Who's Who" of the cultivated plants and domestic animals of the United States, is off the press at the Government Printing office.

Under a traditional title, "Yearbook of Agriculture, 1936," it is an annual department publication. In both typography and content however, its 1189 pages break with the past. Agricultural statistics, usually requiring half the work, are cut to 32 pages, leaving the usual detailed tables to a separate volume.

"Better Plants and Animals" is the sub-title of the main section, and the results are presented of a comprehensive survey of artificial selections. Special articles cover corn, the small grains, sugar beets and sugar cane, cotton, flax, and major livestock classes. Next year's publication will cover fruits, vegetables, flowers and miscellaneous animals of agricultural importance.

A limited number of copies will be available to members of Congress and the department of agriculture, according to Secretary Henry A. Wallace. Others will be on sale at $1.25 a copy through the Superintendent of Documents.

Porous Metal Used for Lampwick

Metals which will absorb ink like a blotter or can be used for wicks in a kerosene stove or lamp, are among the novel investigations under way in the General Electric research laboratories.

Called "porous" metal, it is prepared by reducing copper or iron to a powder and then compressing it with a pressure of several thousand pounds per square inch. The metal resulting is given a brief heating process in a furnace, from which it emerges a finished product. Though looking and feeling like ordinary metal, it is lighter.

It differs from everyday iron and copper in that it has a high degree of "porosity." The fine grains of powder have been jammed together just tightly enough to form a solid, but there are tiny cracks and crannies between the grains. Such openings are microscopic and invisible to the naked eye.

A drop of ink placed on this metal runs down between the powder grains. In other words, the porous metal blots the ink exactly as a blotter does. When a piece of it is set in kerosene, the liquid works its way up through the cracks and can be ignited at the summit just as any ordinary wick.

Raw Materials Survey of World Urged to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In order to make the resources of the world "fully available to all people who are able and willing to put them to good use," there should be a thorough inquiry into the "extent to which overpopulation and inability to obtain the required raw materials" exists.

This is one of several proposals put forward here by a small advisory committee of the League of Nations Union, which has been investigating ways and means of developing the League and making it more effective.

The committee suggests that the proposed investigation should be carried out by the League's Economic Committee and by the International Labor Office. These two organizations should thoroughly probe the colonial problem and draw up the necessary international conventions to give effect to their findings.

No Transfer of Colonies

While a "dispassionate examination" of the distribution of raw materials is desirable, the committee does not feel the moment is opportune to suggest the transfer of colonies from one power to another or to discuss modifications of the mandates system.

"The true reason for the claims to colonial territories advanced on behalf of certain 'unsatisfied' powers at the present time," it says, "appears to have little to do with either of the two purposes proper to the mandatory regime—the good of the governed and equality of trading opportunities.

"At a time of grave international disquiet and anxiety caused in a large measure by a war of colonial conquest prosecuted in defiance of international engagements, it is undesirable to give any encouragement to the notion that national prestige is to be pursued at the expense of the colored races," the committee states.

The possibility, however, of governing the colonies of the European powers under the same conditions as the mandated territories is definitely advocated.

Ills of Economic Nationalism

The committee also recalls that the raw materials problem is only one of the many economic ills brought about by economic nationalism "which have become more and more accentuated since the great war and are a contributory cause of the decline of international trade."

The League should, therefore, tackle the stabilization of currencies and the removal of obstacles to international commerce "so soon as the political situation in Europe has become less acute."

"Every effort should thus be made to reverse the present trend towards economic nationalism," the committee concludes, in order to prepare the way to complete the work left unfinished by the Monetary and Economic Conference of 1933.

Ottawa Welcomes London Lord Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 4—For one day and for the first time in its history the Canadian capital was host to a Lord Mayor of London. For a few hours business and politics, labor problems and wheat prices were forgotten while figures from "ye olde times," in their picturesque regalia, appeared on Parliament Hill and, to the music of the carillon in the Peace Tower, were received by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Mayor Stanley Lewis.

With a formality befitting the occasion Sir Percy Vincent, the head of the most ancient corporation in the world, Lady Vincent, the London city marshal, chief commoner, sheriffs, sword bearer and mace bearer were welcomed as the embodiment of the bulwark of old world freedom which had become the most cherished possession of the Canadian people.

After Mr. King had guided the party through the Parliament Buildings Sir Percy placed a wreath of scarlet gladioli at the base of the altar in the Memorial Chamber.

The party arrived in Ottawa in the morning and left in the afternoon for Quebec city, whence they sail for England.

Reich Causes Delay In Neutrality Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

forcements would be sent to Barcelona.

Information received from Genoa during the afternoon had another Italian cruiser already underway for the city.

An official communiqué today said "the Italian Consul General at Barcelona made repeated and energetic protests, but the present state of affairs is such in Spain that protests are no longer sufficient.

"One cruiser," the communiqué said, "is already at Barcelona and it is probable that other forces may be sent there."

Afternoon newspapers in Rome spread the story of the incident in black page-wide streamers.

In Rome, the press ministry asserted the reported killing was "atrocious," and the sixth by Spanish Government forces in Spain.

The Italian embassy already has been moved—along with the German embassy—from Madrid to Alicante as the Italian Government announced it felt the city of Madrid unsafe.

The Government spokesman said that Italy did not believe the Madrid Government fighting Spanish fascist rebels was "capable of taking action," so reparations for the other reported Italian vicitims of the civil fighting had not been discussed.

As resentment against the Spanish socialists heightened throughout Italy tonight, it was announced that Dino Grandi, envoy to London, would attend officially the proposed London conference on Spanish neutrality.

'The Pioneer Voice of Kansas'

Station KFBI and Director K. W. Pyle

With Monitor Newscasters

Number Five

ABILENE, Kan.—A staff writer of the Abilene (Kan.) Daily Chronicle recently discussing the activities of KFBI, leading independent radio station, stated that "the Monitor Views the News commentary is one of the best features on the air and probably has as many listeners as any other feature on the KFBI air."

KFBI, which has carried the four electrically transcribed programs on Christian Science, now transmits the Monitor news daily at 9:15 a. m. as well as from three to four other news radiocasts. In addition it transmits a Christian Science religious program on the first and third Sundays of each month from its Salina studio.

Located in a great wheat-growing area, KFBI serves a farming audience estimated conservatively at 672,000 listeners in its primary, or constant reception, area. There are approximately 1,450,000 listeners in its secondary, or fading, area.

The station operates with a power of 5000 watts, on a frequency of 1050 kilocycles, daytime only, and is one of two stations in the United States on that frequency. Owned and operated by the Kansas Farmers and Bankers Life Insurance Company, the policy of KFBI has moved to afford programs of statewide interest along educational, religious and general lines.

For its slogan it has adopted the motto "The Pioneer Voice of Kansas," while KFBI's call letters are taken from the name of the owner company. The first letter, "K," of course, is generally assigned by the Government to all stations west of the Mississippi.

K. W. Pyle, director of KFBI and a graduate of Iowa State College, has been in radio since 1923 and has been manager of the station since 1931. Miss Mayme Kennison, better known to Abilene residents as "Sunbonnet Sue, the Children's Friend" on the air, is musical and program director. Paul Daniels is chief engineer. Harry Peek, an Abilene resident, reads the Monitor news commentary.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 232 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:30 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.

Edmonton—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.

Lethbridge—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 10:15 p. m., CJOC, 960kc.

British Columbia

Kamloops—Week days, 11:15 a. m., CFJC, 1 880kc.

Kelowna—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CKOV, 630kc.

Prince Rupert—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFPR, 580kc.

Trail—Daily, 11:30 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.

Vancouver—Week days, 8:10 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Victoria—Daily, 1 p. m., CFOT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 5 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.

Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton—Daily, 5 p. m., CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Brantford—Week days, 10 a. m., CKPC, 930kc.

Chatham—Daily, 1 p. m., CFCO, 630kc.

*Hamilton—Mondays, 7:30 p. m.; Tuesdays to Saturdays, inclusive, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Kirkland Lake—Week days, 8 a. m., CJKL, 1310kc.

Kitchener—Week days, 12:45 p. m., CKCR, 1510kc.

North Bay—Daily, no regular time assigned, CFCH, 930ks.

*Ottawa—Week days, 5:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.

Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 11:30 a. m., Sundays, no regular time assigned; CJIC, 890kc.

Stratford—Daily, 9:45 a. m., CJCS, 1210kc.

Timmins—Mondays and Thursdays, no regular time assigned, CKGB, 1420kc.

Windsor—Sundays, Tuesdays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m., CRCW, 600kc.

Wingham—Week days, 12:25 and 6:45 p. m., CKNX, 1200kc.

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCF, 600kc; CFCX (shortwave), 6.00mc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, 6 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Other Countries

Australia

Queensland

Brisbane—No regular time assigned, 4BC, 1145kc.

Newfoundland

St. John's—Week days, 8:50 a. m., VOCM, 1006kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays, 12:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 2 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

New York

Buffalo—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WKBR, 1310kc.

Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.

Plattsburg—Week days 5:15 p. m., WMPP, 1310kc.

Washington

Seattle—Saturdays, 9 p. m.; week days in connection with regular news service; KWR, 970kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days except Thursdays, 12:30 p. m. and 5 p. m., W1XK, 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 2:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

AAA Branches to Pay Soil Project Claims

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP)—Payments to farmers under the $470,000,000 soil conservation-production control program this year will be made directly from regional offices in three of the five national divisions instead of from Washington, D. C.

Officials said today that AAA leaders approved this step for western, north central and southern regions, although auditing of benefit claims as well as payments will continue to be done in Washington for the east central and northeast regions.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

SUBLET—515 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Tower office, 17x8, furnished—unfurnished, office attended, secretorial service available. Wickersham 2-1926.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Home for rest, study and recreation. Open all year. Oil burners. Open fireplaces.
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Restful, sunny estate facing Presidential peaks. Away from traffic. Open May to November. All inclusive weekly rates, $30 upwards.

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NEWTON, MASS., 134 Woodcliff Rd.—Charming English home; near schools, shopping, transportation; modern improvements; beautiful grounds. CEN. 4027.

RENTALS — Sales, property management. Sketches and prices of new homes on large, restricted lots submitted without obligation. OLLA N. AMES, 132 Ohio Ave., W. Spfld., Mass.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRKland 7827.

SHELTON, Conn.—For sale: 11 room house, good condition, 2 acres ground, fruit trees, shrubbery. Adelaide Smith, R. F. D. 2, Shelton, Conn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Cleveland Park, 3944 Macomb Street, N. W.—Comfortable 8-room house; excellent condition; sacrifice price. Emerson 2689.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins' homestead. Large rooms, comfortable beds. Large veranda; restful atmosphere. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. 17-21 Winchester St.—One or two rooms with private bath; excellent home cooking; conveyance to services. Lon. 9054.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., near Chevy Chase Circle—Room and board for gentleman of refinement; on bus line; $12.50 weekly. Cleveland 5764.

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BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church. The Colbys. Ce. 6407.

NEW YORK CITY, 350 West 110th — Lady share home with one or two ladies; good transportation; $25 monthly. Academy 2-0942 MEURLING.

BROOKLYN, New York—Single or double room; light housekeeping, private home. Comfortable, airy, heat, hot water. 740 Putnam Avenue, near Reid Ave. Tischer.

NEWTON HLDS., MASS.—In private home, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchen privileges; quiet, convenient location; garage. Cen. New. 0975-W.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

NEW YORK CITY, 301 W. 108th St. (11-A)—Why live within four walls? Discover Eleventh Floor Group. Cultured, interesting, beautiful environment. $4.50 - $8.50.

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WANTED—Rooms East, or West Side of N. Y. City from 23rd to 75th Street. Miss Nellie Rolfe Agency (Exclusive clientele), 541 W. 113th St., Un. 4-4717.

RUGS

RUGS bought, sold, exchanged. Largest used rug dealers in N. E. ARMORY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DUE TO PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION the services of our accountant will be available October 1st. 8½ years of efficient service—Attys. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

RETAIL department store manager, with knowledge of independent and mail order department store practice; successful operating, merchandising and display experience; age 40; available now. Box D-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COLORED man wishes position, cook-houseman; private family; best reference. Phone Ed. 4-7469. 243 W. 139th St., New York City.

YACHT CAPTAIN—Open for position this winter going south. Write Box H-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE STUDENT—Would like part-time work in or near Cambridge, Mass. Box D-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MODERN dietitian, practical experience with modern cookery, desires position; capable of training others; now employed in nationally known resort. Write Box X-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—Experienced, refined woman will stay with children by the hour, day or week-end. Phone mornings ACADEMY 2-1231.

EXPERIENCED, young practical nurse or companion, N. Y. C. or vicinity preferred. Coyle, 345 W. 70th St., N. Y. C., Apt. 2-B.

WORKING housekeeper, responsible colored woman, willing and dependable; permanent position. Write Box N-J, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

SHADYKNOLL—Quaint country hotel, cottages; ocean bathing, tennis, golf, riding; booklet; rates reduced Sept., $16-$20. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

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MERCHANT TAILOR
73 Tremont Street, Boston
Room 215 Telephone Laf. 7022

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ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

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Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. SOMerset 0678, 0034-W. 13 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

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AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3906; Milford 1800; Worcester 3-1171. We go anywhere.

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"In the desirable Harvard Sq. zone" there yet remains a fine choice of
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At $45 per month and up. Fireplaces, 1-unit gas kitchenettes, tiled bath with shower, porches, elevator incinerations, refrigeration. Apply resident supt., or call Longwood 5700.
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A QUIET distinctive home overlooking the beautiful Fenway Gardens. New all-electric kitchen, current included in rent. Automatic elevator. Adults only. One to three rooms from $50 to $100 a month. Resident Mgr., Mr. Campbell, KEN. 1795
or
HOME REALTY ASSOCIATES, INC.
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KENNETH W. KNOTT, Pres. and Treas.

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1-2-3 ROOMS with all modern impts., also semi-professional bldg. adapted for offices or living quarters with switchboard service. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

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ONE room, alcove, bath, kitchenette, electric refrigerator; attractively furnished; $35 monthly. 64 Hemenway St., Boston.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Teacher wishes to share apartment with woman enjoying quiet. Tel. eves., A. D. Y., 21 Chauncy St., Tro. 2917.

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BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
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GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. (8 suburban branches) offers Exterminating, Fumigating, Mothproofing, Termiteproofing Service. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. LO. 5-6600.

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LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Couple, white, man chauffeur, handyman; woman cooking, general housework; small family; references. ACKERMAN, 9 Stafford Place. Telephone Larchmont 1575, 9 a. m. to 6 evenings.

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ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home, lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

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General Classified

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BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-22, Mass.

Christmas Cards. Up to 100% profit selling superb quality $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Kiddie Kards, Stationery; personals. Experience unnecessary. Extra Bonuses. Request samples. White's Quaint Shop, 501 Westfield, Mass.

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SAVOY — 455 Columbus Ave., Boston. Newly redecorated furnished apartment of living room, parlor and bath, $12 per week. Comfort at reasonable rates.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING ART DIRECTOR—7 years general advertising agency experience as art director and contact man in serving clients; understands production processes thoroughly; 4 years managing own art studio; essentially layout and idea man; capable letterer; thoroughly understands art principles and their practical application to advertising; age 29; will go anywhere; desires broader experience; can assume new position any time. Box W-92, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

POSITION wanted as Kansas City sales representative or distributor; responsible; wide experience manufacturing and jobbing; know the Southwest commercially and financially; correspondence invited. Address: Box L-8, The Christian Science Monitor, 1002 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monmark address, and letters addressed to Box . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA (Central), 59 Wilton Rd.—Adjoining sea, comfortable rooms, hot and cold basins, modern beds, reasonable terms. Tel. 1991.

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LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

PARKSTONE, near Bournemouth—Board residence from 35/-; gas fires, electric light all bedrooms; nice grounds; near church and buses. WEST OAKS PRIVATE HOTEL, Church Rd.

PARKSTONE—Board residence, quietly situated, near church, buses and station. Mrs. Palmer and Miss Monckton, 4, Ardmore Road.

BUILDERS, DECORATORS,

BUILDERS, decorators, plumbers, electricians; all efficiently carried out. Phone 3309. PERCY SCOTT, 43 South Street, Exeter.

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BIRMINGHAM, 24 Vernon Road, Edgbaston—MISS ADELE ZISS, qualified "Spencer" corsetiere, measures clients in their own homes, or at above address for "Spencer" individually designed corsets. Phone Edg. 3411 or ask for booklet.

FLATS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT—Flat to let, self-contained, 3 living rooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; well fitted; garden; good situation; £90 inclusive. A., 151 Widmore Rd.

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COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS.—Large furnished cottage for winter months; 3 bed., telephone, electricity, good garden, garage; riding school near; quiet, but accessible to city. Phone Park 4544 or write BM/HBMC W. C. 1.

FURNISHED Sussex house; fine view; pretty garden; 2 sitting rooms, 4 bed, central heating, stabling, garage. MOLTENO, East Grinstead.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA, Green Shutters, Tel. 964—Beautifully situated on cliff, terraced garden to sea, private bathing cabin; guests welcomed; apartments; board if required. MISS INNOCENT.

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SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; central; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

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HOTEL Worcestershire, Bookkeeper-cashier; lady, thoroughly efficient and experienced large first-class hotels, tabular system, adaptable; permanent position and happy conditions. Fullest details to Box M-2455—BCM/CSM, London.

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PARKSTONE, DORSET — Comfortably furnished rooms in private house, modern conveniences; good locality; near church and buses. Murree Cottage.

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TEACHER OF ELOCUTION
Rowena M. Robinson, L. G. S. M. (Elocu.)
103 Station Rd., Wylde Green, Warwickshire
Phone—S U T. 1098

TUITION

SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION
A scholarship Examination for girls under 14 will be held in October; one boarder's scholarship of £40 per annum for three years will be offered to commence in January, 1937; full particulars and application forms (which should be returned not later than Sept. 22nd) may be obtained from the Principal, Claremont, Esher, Surrey.

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Telephone 443 79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey.
Complete House Furnishers and House Agents
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The General Drapers and Complete Outfitters
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The fashion house with a triple alliance of
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PERFECT TAILORING
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EXQUISITE FURS
Hats by All the Leading Milliners
Complete Bridal Attire

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's TAILORS
Leading School Outfitters in the West
Chilprufe and Jaeger Underwear
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Experts in oil and steam system; MARCEL WAVING, TINTING and Special Shampoos.
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Ladies' and Children's Outfitting
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For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless and all musical needs Phone 4449
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
FOTNES ROAD and DARTMOUTH ROAD

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Sample Books now ready—gladly sent on receipt of Post Card
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173 High Street, Poole
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House Furnisher. Loose Cover and Curtain Specialist
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Established 1904
Phone Parkstone 119 day and night
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No Mass Production
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This Bread has been awarded over 300 Cups, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom
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When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores

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Complete House Furnishers
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For EARLY AUTUMN
A Large and Varied Range of
VELVET MILLINERY
in new and fascinating designs and colourings
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FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS
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At Your Service All Ways

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COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL
for FURNISHING FABRICS of Greater Charm Than Ever
A Visit Would Be Appreciated
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Everything Electrical
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Special Attention Given to All Jobbing Work
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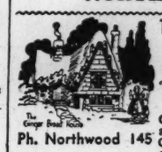

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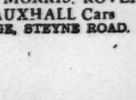

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KINDNESS is a mark of faith, and whoever hath not kindness hath not faith.
—MOHAMMED

Daily Features

THOU hast given so much to us, give one thing more, a grateful heart.
—GEORGE HERBERT

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A MERIDEN, Conn., reader poses the following interesting query which he wishes someone might answer. We wish that an answer might be possible, too. The asterisks (*) denote capital letters.

OUR WISH ASLAYALVIFE AS

*IWTNADI, *TVNUBT, *IEAI,

*IXNADI, *IVEMNIFAI, ISL *STR

*PTIFISL, BUNT UYTN MOTET

DNHBMUKNIWE?

2. Letter Changing

SHORTER moves on changing HEAD to FOOT, and CLOUD to STORM, are now trickling in, and a list will be given shortly. Even FROWN is being changed to SMILE by quicker and shorter routes, which certainly is a good sign. In the meantime a regular reader of the column suggests that SHADE might readily be changed to LIGHT in 7 moves. How about trying your skill?

3. Letter Division

SEVERAL readers have asked for information on this type of puzzle. A New Canaan, Conn., reader, in submitting the following problem, shares a bit of solving information. As you doubtless know, all the letters in the problem, when arranged in proper order, spell a 10-letter word, and these letters represent in that order the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0.

AL) HONB (LCA
TC

BCN
BLO

BLB
RT

LK

In this particular problem, note that L x A equals T (or not over 9). Note also that A x A equals R (not over 9). Many readers will appreciate the information supplied by this Letter-Divisionist.

4. Tongue Twister

THE Fort Wayne, Indiana, reader who shares today's Tongue Twister learned it from her father several years ago. It originates in the Yorkshire woolen mills in England, and really makes sense from beginning to end, she writes.

"When a twister twisting twists his twist to twist his twist three twists he must twist but if one of the twists of the twist should untwist the twist, untwisting untwists his twist."

5. Rebus

SEVERAL rebuses have been received recently which would be used except for the fact that special type or sketches would be required. Readers are invited to share rebuses which, like the following from Fargo, N. D., may be expressed in ordinary type. This represents two words, containing 3 and 7 letters, respectively. The lines below offer a clue:

O
JAY
O

Abundant bliss
Is found in this.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Children's Corner

When the Moonbeams Shone

BUN had lost his way. Really he was not very far from Mrs. Berryboss' garden, where he lived with his brothers and sisters, but it was dark and the trees looked all alike. So did the bushes.

Bun sat alone, his nose twitching. Up above him was the sky which was the color of ink. Long since the round yellow sun had gone behind the hills, and Bun knew it would be a long time before it came up again.

At home in Mrs. Berryboss' garden his brothers and sisters would be looking for him.

Suddenly close at hand he heard a whippoorwill. Bun looked up, squinting his eyes to see better through the thick leaves of the tree.

"Whippoorwill, whippoorwill," he called out, "can you tell me the way to Mrs. Berryboss' garden?"

There was a flutter of wings and whippoorwill lighted on the bush beside which Bun was sitting. "Never heard of the place," Whippoorwill said. "Is it pretty?"

"It's beautiful," Bun answered. "It has turnips and carrots and lettuce and . . ." But Bun never finished, for just then from a near-by oak tree an owl called, "Towhit, tuwhoo!"

"The owl," Bun whispered. "Perhaps he can tell me the way to Mrs. Berryboss' garden."

"He's called very wise," the whippoorwill answered. "I'll ask him to come to you."

Bun sat waiting. Something

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Please, Can You Tell Me the Way?" Asked Bun

passed him in the dark, Mole most likely out for an evening walk. "Mole likes the dark," Bun thought. "He can see better in the dark."

Something else passed, a skunk—Bun knew him by his white stripes—and then Owl came, perching on the lowest branch of the tree.

"Please," Bun began, looking up at the strange fellow whose eyes were so round, "can you tell me the way to Mrs. Berryboss' garden?"

Owl thought a moment in silence. "Don't know the place," he said at last. "Never heard of it."

Bun's nose twitched faster than ever. "I could find it," he said, "if the sun would shine."

Owl nodded. "The sun's gone to bed," he said in the manner of one speaking great wisdom. "And he never gets up in the night. Why not ask the moon to help you?"

"The very thing," Bun cried. "How wise you are, Owl."

Owl puffed out his feathers until he was as round as the moon itself, and Bun, looking up at the black sky, called,

"Moon away up in the sky
Send your moonbeams down
To scatter golddust in the wood
The garden, field and town."

Breathless Bun waited, and through the clouds the moonbeams tumbled, scattering all about the countryside.

"Towhit, towhoooo!" called the owl. "Towhit towhooooooo!"

And Bun, his heart beating fast, found the path all golden now that led to Mrs. Berryboss' garden!

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Calling for Question

Question: After the chairman has stated the question and asks, "Are you ready for the question?" should the members indicate that they are ready to vote by saying, "Question" in unison? Or should they be silent and show by the absence of debate that they are ready to vote?

Answer: After stating the question, the chairman should preferably state, "Discussion is in order." If no one rises and claims the floor, or, after a suitable period of silence, he may say, "Are you ready for the question?"

There is no need for the members to say anything, since silence indicates plainly that the members are ready to vote; neither is there anything improper in calling "Question" in answer to the chair. Such calls are discourteous and out of order, of course, if anyone has the floor or rises to speak, and they should then be suppressed.

Sweep Them All Out

DO NOT think of one falsity as harmless, and one as slight, and another as unintended. Cast them all aside; it is better our hearts should be swept clean of them.—*Ruskin.*

What They Say

Good Material

"Many people capable of fine service will not allow themselves to appear before the public in any capacity, because they know that it is increasingly hard for any prominent person to protect himself or his family from gossip or even blackmail."—*Margaret Culkin Banning.*

Giving and Lending

"It's better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same."—*Philip Gibbs.*

Reaping the Harvest

Monitor Camera Club From Harold A. Summers, Bristol, Eng.

A Peaceful Scene Taken in Somerset, England

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Chewing Gum Sculpture

THIS is a lot of fun. We give each one in the party a package of chewing gum, a piece of cardboard, and some toothpicks. We ask each one to chew up the five sticks, and mold (using the cardboard as a base) an animal named on the card.

We were surprised to see how good some of them were.

The toothpicks were used as legs or to help shape the animal. A small prize was given for the one judged as the best for likeness.—Annamae F. Q., Indianapolis.

For the Scrapbook

No Annihilation

Nature is the most thrifty thing in the world; she never wastes anything; she undergoes change, but there's no annihilation—the essence remains.—*T. Binney.*

A Newspaper

A newspaper should be the maximum of information, and the minimum of comment.—*Cobden.*

Purpose

Get all you can; save all you can; give all you can.—*John Wesley.*

Reverence

Reverence is the chief joy and power of life.—*John Ruskin.*

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: These private presidential polls show which way the wind blows, but it takes an official poll to stop the wind.

Whitsitt Impress: America: A nation which produced the song, "Home Sweet Home," and the query, "Where do we go from here?"

Sunbonnet Sue

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

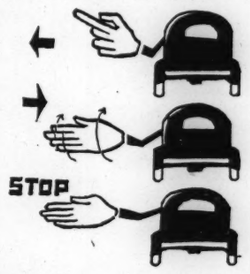
Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Signals

IN NOTIFYING the driver behind you when you are going to turn to the left or right, or stop, I have found the following signals interpreted without fail:

When making a left turn, edge your car toward the center of the



road; extend your arm and point to the left.

For a right-hand turn, edge your car to the right of the road with arm extended, waving your hand in a "come on" motion.

To make a stop, fully extend the arm and hand—no motion. But slow down gradually so the driver behind can interpret your plans.—W. H. B., New York.

Note—Out of a galaxy of different hand signals used all over the United States, the above system is most generally used as the clearest. Hence, if you are a long-distance driver it would be well to memorize this system. Even if you pass through the districts where other systems are used, the above signals clearly interpret your proposed action.

Live to Purpose

THE great and glorious masterpiece of man is to know how to live to purpose; all other things—to reign, to lay up treasure, to build—are, at most, but little appendices and props.—*Montaigne.*

In Lighter Vein

Close Figuring

In a small Irish township, which was in need of a new jail, the local council met to discuss the situation. The funds available were very small. After a long discussion, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"We hereby approve the building of a new jail. It shall be built from the material obtained from pulling down the old jail, and the old jail shall continue to be used while the new one is being built."—*Tit-Bits.*

And the Tip

A guest of a small Southern States hotel was awakened early one morning by a knock on his door.

"What is it?" he called drowsily, without getting up.

"A telegram, boss," came a Negro's voice.

"Well, can't you push it under the door without waking me up so early?"

"No, suh; it's on a tray."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Talkie

"I hear that the Hollywood producers are threatening to move to Florida."

"Yes, but it is more talkie than movie."

Suspenders

"Soft tweed bags of off-white color have cords looped from the extreme ends, a knot and two wooden bobbles keeping them in place."—*Fashion Chat.*—We shall stick to braces.—*Punch.*

Many of a Kind

Quadruplets are not often heard of, while quinpuplets are, of course, extremely rare.—*Weekly paper.*

Quinkittenlets, on the other hand, are fairly common.—*Humorist.*

They Pay and Pay and Pay

Farmer: "I wish I had the money the folks paid for all the cars that have passed here today."

Another Farmer: "I wish I had the money they owe on 'em!"

We'll See

(Julian Street says nutmeg can do a lot for spinach.)

A dash of nutmeg helps
Make dull spinach grand
Must we then omit
That nice dash of sand?

Smiles vs. Cash

"Be like me and pay your taxes with a smile," advised Mrs. Wise.

"I should love to," said Miss Sharp, "but they insist on cash."

Curious

Lecturer: "Now, is there anyone here who would like to ask a question?"

Someone in the Audience: "Yeah. What time is it?"—*Grit.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Slow, slowly (G. W.)—The correspondent writes:

Recently I have had a discussion with a former Boston lady who claims that the following sentence is grammatically correct:

"He drives *slow*."

Her reason for using the adjective *slow* is that it describes a condition.

I contend that the sentence should be:

"He drives *slowly*."

Slowly is an adverb of manner and therefore modifies the verb.

Would you be kind enough to assist us in settling this difference of opinion?

Without so much as lifting an eyebrow, the publishers of the Oxford English Dictionary list *slow* as an adverb, and trace it back as far as 1500. Shakespeare did not hesitate to use it, nor did Milton: "But oh, me thinkes, how slow this old Moon wanes" (*A Midsummer - Night's Dream*); "I hear the far-off Curfeu sound . . . swinging slow with sullen roar" (*Il Penseroso*). Of course, *slowly* has a longer history, the Oxford Dictionary tracing it back to 897, when it was used by King Alfred in the form of *slawlice*. The dictionary's first citation of the spelling *slowly* bears the date of 1526.

Much of the latter-day opposition to *slow* as an adverb is based on the mistaken assumption that all adverbs should end in *-ly*. (Compare *fast, soon,* etc.)

Fowler (*Modern English Usage*) concludes his discussion of the matter as follows:

Of the "conditions," the chief is that the adverb, and not the verb, etc., should contain the real point; compare "He forges slowly ahead," where the slowness is an unessential item, with "Sing as slow as you can," where the slowness is all that matters.

We might conclude with the observation, whatever it may be worth, that our preference is still for "slowly."

'With a Little Bounce'

UNDER ordinary conditions it is so easy to carry a point with a little bounce; self-assertion is a mask which covers many a weakness. . . . The outward show is nothing, it is the inward purpose that counts. So the "gods" dwindle and the humble supplant them. Pretense is useless.—*Captain Scott.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Business Harmony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Los Angeles

A VERITABLE cathedral on the highway is the Italian rotunda of a Los Angeles furniture store in the center of the shopping district, with its daily organ recitals for shopper and office worker.

Here for a half hour at noon, and at intervals during the afternoon, one may come in for mental refreshment and musical edification, amid surroundings as luxurious and as beautiful as those of an old Italian castle.

No one asks you to buy anything, sign anything, or listen to anything but the exquisite music, played by one of the city's foremost organists. It is a gesture of good will by the management, and a place of peace and relaxation for a hurried public. Business harmony must be the result.

Vocations
Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Men's Shopper

A CLEVER girl went about to offices and asked busy professional men if she might bring goods to them in their offices so they could save time in making their selections of socks, ties, shirts, belts, handkerchiefs, etc. She secured all the facts about their needs, such as colors preferred and approximate price they wished to pay.

These men found this girl a good shopper; and with so little exertion they could get the brown tie they wanted to wear with their tan suit and the shirt that set it off. She showed them only articles in their own sizes, and she had even the correct shirt sleeve lengths when she brought the shirts for selection. The men found they saved money and much time by this method of shopping.—Mrs. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Crossword Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Viscid liquid
4—Swing shortly
7—Above
9—Sun-god
10—Observations
12—Freeze
13—A complete entity
17—Pronoun
18—Rescue
19—Fondle
20—Permit

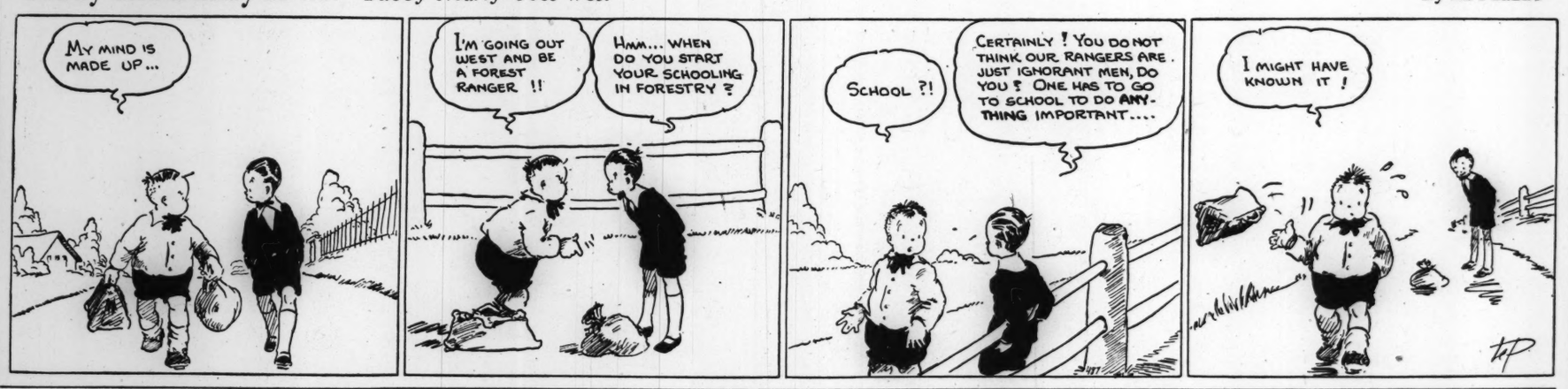
Down

1—High hill
2—Salutation
3—Send back
5—A chest
6—Acriform fluid
8—Contests in speed
11—Royal
13—Mischievous child
14—Born
15—First woman
16—To steep

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Nearly Goes West*

By LE PELLEY


MY MIND IS MADE UP...
I'M GOING OUT WEST AND BE A FOREST RANGER !!
HMM... WHEN DO YOU START YOUR SCHOOLING IN FORESTRY ?
SCHOOL ?!
CERTAINLY ! YOU DO NOT THINK OUR RANGERS ARE JUST IGNORANT MEN, DO YOU ? ONE HAS TO GO TO SCHOOL TO DO ANYTHING IMPORTANT....
I MIGHT HAVE KNOWN IT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Politics*

By CARMACK

Last night I was taking a snooze on my favorite rug when suddenly I was awakened by a strange noise—
I bounced up and started barking to beat the band—
But it was only a lot of talk and noise in the radio, and the Boss's Dad said - "Does that mean that you are a Republican, Snubs?"
And the Boss said - "He must be - he has an elephant's appetite"—
Now what do you suppose they meant by all that talk?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Another Topless Budget

THERE is really little comfort, political or otherwise, that President Roosevelt or any American voter can extract from the revised budget figures published this week. The plain fact is that at a moment when most business indexes are mounting upward, when re-employment is steadily taking place, when there is a genuine shortage of skilled labor in a number of industries, the government still proposes a budget more than $2,000,000,000 in the red.

Although, by what is generally described as figure-juggling, President Roosevelt can show that he has had "annually declining deficits," the mere continuance at this late date of so immense a deficit is in itself staggering. These figures reinforce the arguments advanced by the Republicans against heavy government spending. It is now perfectly obvious to everybody that this thing should not go on much longer. If Governor Landon is elected, it will be principally because he stands for federal economy.

The most disturbing thing about the new budget figures is not that President Roosevelt proposes to spend $1,835,000,000 for "recovery and relief" in 1936-37. It is that the regular federal budget, the spending of the old governmental departments, has almost doubled since 1935.

This is due partly to the transfer of New Deal activities to established departments, partly to inevitable expansion of most of these departments in an era of free spending. National defense has also swollen from $534,000,000 in 1935 to $920,000,000 in 1937. Subtracting "recovery and relief" from the 1935 budget total leaves that year's spending for other purposes at $4,307,000,000. Subtracting the same expenditure in 1937 leaves just under $6,000,000,000.

In other words, those expenses which, with the exception of the veterans' payments, are to be regarded as "permanent" expenditures of government, have increased between 1935 and 1937 by over a billion and a half dollars. Some $560,000,000 of this in 1937 is due to the second installment of the bonus. The rest comes through the regular civil departments and agencies, and for national defense. It is this expansion in all forms of governmental activity, quite as much as the continued spending for "recovery and relief" that keeps the budget out of balance.

In his announcement, President Roosevelt makes no concession to people who would like to see more black ink. Not only does he present his recovery and relief estimate of $1,835,000,000, but he says that perhaps an extra $500,000,000 will be needed for unemployment and drought relief. Again, the United States faces a budget without a top.

The accumulated depression deficits will amount by next June 30 to $21,500,000,000. Given prosperity, and revenues taken on a broad base of taxation, this immense total would begin to melt. But it cannot melt so long as heavy spending for recovery and relief continues, or while the regular government departments get more and more revenues.

May I Go Now?

AT LAST it becomes clear. Kipling, who, it will be recalled, was somewhat of a traveler himself, probably was thinking of encounters with the customs inspectors when he wrote:

> But there is neither East nor West, Border, nor Breed, nor Birth,
> When two strong men stand face to face, though they come from the ends of the earth!

In the last forty-eight hours 14,000 travelers crowded down the gangplanks of a dozen ships and descended like the hosts of Sennacherib on the landing stages of New York City. A harried phalanx of customs men, picked shock troops flung by the Generalissimos of the Tariff Division to stem the tide, braced themselves against the impact.

The picture thrills. Fourteen thousand persons watching their intimate possessions bared and strewn upon the pier and marveling how they will ever pack them back again. Strange interpretations made of those unbelievably inscrutable documents quaintly called declarations, in which the voyagers renounce all independence. Square-chinned captains of commerce accustomed to the obeisance of subordinates and head waiters bow baffled before the immovable officials.

The corrugated iron sides of those grim and sometimes grimy sheds which serve as parlor to the visitor to America's shores are as so many wailing walls echoing to the cries of women who just know their purchases along the rue de la Paix and New Bond street positively only amounted to a few shillings or francs. Lecturers from London, Budapest, Paris and Berlin, impatient for the cryptic chalk mark which shall set them free, mentally complete their "Impressions of America"—blocked out on the way over—and mildly wonder if Carnegie Hall is anything like this.

And quietly, efficiently, implacably, the outpost guardians of Uncle Sam's treasury stand by their task, unmoved by the storm and stress about them, silently wondering, perhaps, what possesses people to leave reposeful homes to wander up and down a noisy world.

Arms for the League?

NEW ZEALAND'S plan for League of Nations reform, as reported from Geneva, is helping to reawake interest in the problem of collective security. That service, in itself, is a virtue. But as long as short-sighted policies of immediate self-interest supersede those which would eventually make each nation secure through establishing a genuine collective security, there can be little hope of persuading governments to place their armies at the command of the League.

It was because of the disruptive force of diverse interest among League members that no whole-hearted sanctionist policy could be carried out against Premier Mussolini's aggression in Ethiopia. Even had armies been available to the League, even had sanctionists recognized that their policies must take stock of the possibility of war, that aggression could not have been checked while some big powers were not interested in curbing it.

The League's failure to stop Mussolini is frequently cited as evidence that sanctions must mean war. All that failure actually indicated, however, was that nations would have to be *willing* to go to war in the last resort if all economic measures failed, or if those measures provoked armed retaliation; it did not, of course, prove that, being willing to go to war, the sanctionists actually would have to *go*. As Sir Norman Angell and others have repeatedly and correctly pointed out, it is only the absolute foreknowledge that all measures to curb aggression will be taken that can be depended upon to prevent aggression. If experience should once show such foreknowledge to be grounded on fact an important part of the battle for collective security would be won.

Between that goal and the present confusion, however, a long, long trail of thinking will have to be followed to logical conclusions. And the signposts marked "Article XIX" will have to be followed as carefully as those marked "Article XVI"—the willingness to make economic and even territorial adjustments where justice demands them will have to be cultivated quite as assiduously as the readiness to impose restraints or punishments on violators of League law. As a matter of fact, even Article XIX of the Covenant may prove too narrow a channel for all the readjustments necessary after the passing of almost two decades. The maladjustments caused by the peace treaties are today swollen by other difficulties which are results of an increasingly aggravated economic nationalism.

The halting functioning of the existing machinery, both where questions of restraining aggressors and where revision of peace-endangering treaties are concerned, has been so slow as to make clear the need of reforms more fundamental than mere arming of the League would imply.

Adding to Fears

EXPLAINING the strange decision to ship most of the federal gold to the Kentucky hills, federal authorities say the move is a defensive measure. With the metal buried in the heart of the country, instead of in Washington or New York vaults, an invading foreigner would have that much more difficulty in purloining it.

Why this alarm? It is true that one of the paradoxes of the yellow metal (upon which our Wall Street correspondent expatiated so facetiously the other day) is that, while gold is under a cloud as a standard of value, the nations are industriously competing for it. Britain has never had so much gold in her national life. The pound is no longer convertible into gold, and the prospect of a return to convertibility seems to grow more remote as Britain gets used to her managed currency. Yet she continues to add to her stock.

Soviet Russia has put the accumulation of gold in the forefront of national policy. Italy found in the Ethiopian affair that, though the markets of the world were practically closed to her products, nevertheless there was a market everywhere for Italian gold; and that the proceeds of such sales could be turned into required goods. The Madrid government feels that its possession of the Spanish gold supply insures victory over the rebels.

Nevertheless there has yet been no sign of the invasion of America for the sake of her gold supply. Indeed Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, in a recent interview replied to a question whether some of the gold that flowed to the United States last year would return to Europe on an ebb tide by saying: "I hope not. You can keep it. We had all the trouble digging it out of the ground, but you can keep it. We don't want it. You are too rich over here, but you can keep your gold."

From the standpoint of invasion and military strategy much more inviting than the nation's gold stock are the nation's airplane engine factories. And these are situated on the seaboard, at Bridgeport and Hartford, Conn. But what American thinks seriously of invasion? "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," said President Roosevelt in his inaugural address. The fears he dedicated himself to conquer would have a recruit much more unbalancing than any other if the people were to share the reported apprehension of their government for the physical safety of the gold reserve. It is such fears that have made Europe such an uneasy continent.

Tickling Fair Harvard's Funny Bone

Book News of the Day

NO MORE appropriate time than the present Tercentenary at Harvard, with its concomitant increase in the intellectual pressure around the yard, could be selected for the issuance of a comic history of the College. Lacking that, in a collection of stories that would fill an elephant folio, the next best thing has been provided in a thin volume by A. M. Bevis, called DIETS AND RIOTS (Boston: Marshall Jones. $1.50).

We should have liked to read again of that famous occasion when the Crimson boys sidetracked Mrs. Fiske on her way to a reading by Charles T. Copeland. He became suspicious after a reasonable wait, obtained confirmation by his spies, and sent this stately note to her by hand: "Minnie, come to Copey." Yet there is compensation, for here is an account of the origin of that classic remark of an indignant slinger of hash in a Boston eating place when a hungry and temporarily indigent professor asked for bread and butter with the lone fishcake that he could for the moment afford: "You can't have bread with one fish ball." The waiter bawled it through the hall.

* * *

"Food made College history," Mr. Bevis relates. "Presidents, mindful of food, went down as 'great'; Presidents, negligent of it, passed into the limbo of forgotten men." The Indians whom Henry Dunster sought dutifully to educate, after they had been assigned to him as part of the benevolent colonists' plan for giving culture to the aborigines, came in handy on the days when roasts were being cooked and there were spits to be turned. Students specially favored with choice cuts were expected to be up in a bit of Greek grammar and be able to read "Tully" in the original.

Drawing by Priscilla C. Houle from the book.

John the Orangeman

Fagging was expected of the freshmen by the President's wife when spring-cleaning days came around and the furtive moth was to be routed from his winter nest in prexy's wardrobe. They milked the cows, made hay in the summer, picked apples in autumn and shoveled snow in winter in those days of Harvard beginnings. One young Southern aristocrat preferred expulsion to carrying out the chore of carpet beating.

* * *

It was Increase Mather who banned plum cake from the student diet doubtless because it was too effete. The penalty was 20 shillings for the possession of every such cake. There was an early fire department, for a student records: "This day I turned out to exercise the engine."

Then there was the great butter rebellion, when the students wearied of the spread that was brought over from Ireland because of a winter cream shortage in New England. For more than a month there was a semblance of a hunger strike, with the youngsters finding sustenance in taverns and in the private homes of sympathizers. In 1807 came the Cabbage Rebellion, with the students waiting upon President Webber with a sample of unpalatable soup. Rebels were expelled, and the authorities stood firm against all protests from parents.

In a later rebellion, when nearly the whole senior class was expelled, even the influence of a president of the United States could not stay the hand of Harvard finality. For John Quincy Adams saw his son's diploma withheld, and only fifty years later bestowed "in absentia."

But those rebels did not agitate in vain. Harvard hired a caterer. So pleased were the faculty with the change of temper that they offered as an inducement for attendance the public assurance that Harvard now had "cooks superior to any in the United States."

E. C. S.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Playing Up Truth

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago the Monitor printed a most interesting account of a Emergency Peace Campaign meeting at Niagara Falls. Mr. Sayre is right: the only hope for civilization is to "play up truth against propaganda." But, as a traveler, he must know how impossible it is for the people of many countries to know the truth. Propaganda is the great enemy; every war for many years has been brought about entirely by propaganda. The people have no natural desire to fight; they are only induced to face war by being made to believe that they are in danger, or that war is indispensable for their well-being. Where there are dictators, the personal ambition of one man may plunge the world into war; for through their direct or indirect control of the press and wireless, rulers can mold public opinion as they will. In a continent sharply divided into badly-educated populations speaking different languages, full of hereditary jealousy and suspicion, truth spreads slowly; for whom can the people believe?

The germ of a new idea lies in your World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, which is supported by individual contributions. If there could be established in Europe a broadcasting station of sufficient power to be heard in every home, and giving in every language nothing but the pure truth, with the authority of a non-national and disinterested body of unimpeachable integrity, the force of propaganda, which depends upon falsehood and secrecy, would be broken.

Facts only should be given, for comment or discussion of any kind on the news might always be suspected of partiality. International information concerning such matters as birth and death rates, labor conditions, cost of life and of production, etc., could be given more freely and at greater length than is possible in national publications; such publicity would go far to promote international co-operation and to eliminate grievances, for no country would find it possible openly to maintain a line of conduct plainly unfair to another. Secrecy would have no opportunity to breed rumor, exaggeration and trouble. Its effects would not be revolutionary, but they would be increasing and cumulative; gradually a body of sober and well-informed public opinion would be built up which would facilitate international understanding, and in time would make war impossible.

S. G. R.

Cannes, France.

Iceland's Birch Forests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the Daily Features page of The Christian Science Monitor appears a "box" with a pretty scene, and underneath the information, "Iceland has no trees, no railroads, no army nor navy, no fortification, no deficit, and no unemployment."

All of this is true except the first item. Iceland has some of the most beautiful birch forests in the world, in the vicinity of Akureyri, in the north, and Seydisfjodur, in the east. I have pictures of these spots, and am acquainted with an Icelander who in his boyhood days used to picnic with his family in the woods beside one of Iceland's exquisite little streams on his father's estate in the east.

There are no trees in the west of Iceland, which is barren and largely covered with lava from former eruptions of Iceland's three principal volcanoes. I saw a landscape near Hafnafjodur, south of Reykjavik, the capital, which, as far as the eye could see, was nothing but peaks and spires and hollows of lava, without a square inch, except the road on which we traveled, on which one could place his foot. Such majestic desolation I had never before witnessed.

At Thingvellir, where the 1000th anniversary of the Icelandic Althing (Parliament) was celebrated in 1930, the scene is relieved by the presence of a tiny rivulet, the Oaxara', Thingvellirvatn (Thingvellir Lake), and two huge chasms, besides the Plains, with hills in the distance. Here the first meeting of the Althing was held in June, 930 A. D., and this assembly has continued its meetings ever since, with a lapse during the first half of the nineteenth century. Since the middle of last century, the meetings of the Althing have been held in Parliament House, in Reykjavik, thirty miles west of Thingvellir, on the coast.

Iceland has no manufactures, no street cars, and, until recently, she had no automobiles, the delightful little Icelandic pony furnishing the sole means of transportation, as he coninues to do today, to a large degree.

Iceland has many large glaciers, one of which, Vatnjokull, in the east, occupies about one sixth of the area of the country; she has many beautiful and varied waterfalls and exquisite streams, and she is called the country of ten thousand lakes. Iceland protects her own fishing coasts from smugglers and poachers with her "navy" of half a hundred trawlers, and she does this work very effectively.

New York, N. Y. JAMES P. B. HYNDMAN

"When the Threshers Came"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I sympathize with E. M. B.'s protest of the idea of threshing day being considered a near-holiday for farm wives, but my facts are correct for the short grass country of the Great Plains. From Phil Stong's Iowa descriptions, and many other sources, I know that cookshacks were not provided, in general, in the region east of the hundredth meridian.

This custom, which partially compensated the dry lands women for some of the amenities they lacked, and which were enjoyed by their sisters in gentler climates, may have been a survival from cowboy days. Again, it may have arisen because the owner of a threshing outfit hired a crew for the season from the floating labor left over from the harvest, and arrangements for boarding a permanent crew seem more logical than the same plan would be for "exchanged" help with neighbors. At any rate, the institution was so popular that the owner of an outfit without a cookshack was likely to find himself extremely short of clients.

The shack itself was a rude forerunner of the modern trailer, horse drawn and mounted on a wagon runner. The dishes were of tin, and benches and table folded up and were bolted to the walls when not in use. I once had the privilege of "pinch hitting" when the cook was called away for a day, and marveled at the ease with which a meal could be prepared. If we had fed the same number of hands in the house, our domestic machinery would have been dislocated for days.

Berkeley, Calif. MARY ZIRKLE

"Cheaper Money"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Personally, I am in a position to answer "No" to the last sentence in your editorial, "Cheaper Money": Will the RFC action carry weight enough to break through this rigid act?

For your information, in October, 1934, I borrowed a small amount from a very large eastern insurance company, and to cover same I mortgaged a piece of property here which is assessed at $15,000 and is revenue producing. The interest rate was 5½ per cent.

Shortly after the article of Chairman Jesse H. Jones relative "Reductions to lending institutions" was published, I wrote to the insurance company and quoted from that article. As you state, they "showed no sympathetic response" and declined my request to refinance the loan at a lower rate, though the loan has eight years to run.

New Orleans, La. ALFRED D. LEVY

"If Patrick Henry Were Here"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Simply for the sake of accuracy and information of "J. G. A." of York, Neb., who, in his letter to the Monitor, described Patrick Henry as "the fiery Irish orator of 1776," let it be known that Patrick Henry was not Irish by birth or extraction.

All acknowledge that Patrick Henry rendered invaluable service to the cause of American independence, being among the very first to speak and work against British misrule with particular force and emphasis against "taxation without representation." Patrick Henry was the most "fiery" opponent of that Constitution, and, he was nearly successful. If he had succeeded in preventing the adoption of the Constitution, his good work in the Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary period would have been destroyed. Of course we are all glad that he failed in his onslaughts on the Constitution.

Patrick Henry's objection to "taxation without representation" is not the only one of his ideas that has "come to the fore today." His objections to the Constitution of the United States are repeated in the present day by the opponents to the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"No taxation without limitation," suggested by "J. G. A." as a probable slogan for Patrick Henry if he were alive today, can become operative mostly by reduction of huge war costs. This can only be accomplished by co-operation between the nations. An increase of international trade would also help to reduce unemployment and to prevent further regimentation in American agriculture and industry. Jingoes and chauvinists in the saddle should be unseated. The dangerous and medieval doctrines preached by jingoes, demagogues and ethnogogues will have to be refuted by broadminded persons. All mankind should work together for the common universal good. Only in that way can the individual nations prosper and reduce taxation with or without representation as the case may be.

MARSHALL SOLBERG

Chicago, Ill.

Letters of Edwin A. Robinson

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Friends of Edwin Arlington Robinson are planning to collect and edit a volume of his letters. I should be grateful if anyone who has any letters which might have general interest, and who is willing to have use made of them in such a volume, or in the biography of Mr. Robinson which I am writing, would send them to me by registered mail at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City.

I am also making a collection of newspaper and other clippings concerning Mr. Robinson, which will be mounted and ultimately deposited, for the use of scholars, in the Widener Library of Harvard University. I should appreciate receiving any significant clippings that readers may be willing to part with.

HERMANN HAGEDORN

New York, N. Y.

Summer Kitchen on the Cape

YEARS ago everyone on Cape Cod moved into their summer kitchen when spring house cleaning began. Some kitchens were rough ells that joined the house while others were small sheds or buildings a step from the back door of the house.

The furnishings were simple, a cook stove with wood for fuel, for kerosene, gas and electricity were unheard of on Cape Cod in those days, a few old chairs that had seen better days, a makeshift couch and Boston rocker and any sort of table on which to serve the meals completed the necessities. Some paint, a few patchwork cushions and covers and the whole was transformed into homey quarters, where the simple life could be enjoyed to the full by the entire family through the hot summer months and well into the fall.

Our summer kitchen was an unfinished ell. The rough boards and beams were uncovered by lath or plaster and years had stained them to a rich brown, the floor was painted a dark gray and spattered with black while in front of the sink a remnant of an old canvas sail was painted green and spattered white.

In the north end of the ell was the chimney with the square brick arch within which was set a big iron kettle. Under the kettle at the bottom of the arch was a small iron door that opened into the firebox. Here father would build a rousing fire on wash days to heat the water in the kettle above, where the clothes were boiled to a snowy whiteness.

Near the arch was the cook stove with an oven door on either side and a hot closet underneath. The name of this marvel was "Barstow's Cook" and from its sides I learned most of my letters before I started school, for "Barstow's Cook, made by the Taunton Stove Works, Manufacturers of all Iron Ware, with Patents Pending," took in much of the alphabet, and what was left out I gathered from other original sources such as the Farmer's Almanac and the Boston Journal.

My first recollection of the summer kitchen was the row of flour barrels ready for winter use. Like the old seafaring men, father always fitted out for winter, fifteen barrels of flour, a barrel of sugar, a half barrel of corned beef, a keg of mackerel, a box of dried "Bank" fish, and plenty of salt cod caught by the men folk off Chatham.

G. A. E.

The Wide Horizon

Architecture's New Dimension

By R. A. Scott-James

PROFESSOR GROPIUS, the architect who has made brilliant experiments in building, in town planning, and in art teaching in Germany, is now expounding his views with no less effect in England. In an address given at an exhibition of the Liverpool School of Architecture in London he dwelt on the aims which the modern architect must pursue. He must be a student of the "social conceptions of life which are valid for the entire community"; he must be a "comprehensive organizer"; he must gather under one head all the scientific, technical, economic and artistic problems of building and, in conjunction with numerous artists, specialists and workers weld them into a whole. Architects must "regain the lead in the arts which became lost to them during the change-over to the machine in our era."

The machine age has been running its course for a century and a half. But relatively it is still in its infancy. In its earliest stage it has led to muddle. It has been prolific in new devices for satisfying new demands. New wants have been created. Ugly factories have been run up in a hurry to grind out new products; ugly industrial towns have grown chaotically around them; ugly products have been mechanically manufactured. The confusion has spread to every town in every industrialized country, and to the interiors of houses, which were littered with the products of industrial enterprise. Even country districts ceased to be immune, and rural beauty began to be disturbed by semi-suburban untidiness. So general and so obvious is the confusion that everyone is now crying out for "plans." But whose is to be the mastermind supplying them? The answer of Professor Gropius, and many others like-minded with him, is—the architect.

* * *

But what does Professor Gropius mean by saying that the architect held the leadership before the machine age? His influence, of course, was limited to the social ideals prevalent at the time in which he worked. The medieval architect was not concerned about the slums which pressed closely around the cathedral he was designing. But all that appertained to the conception of a cathedral was his province.

In like manner the Adam brothers considered not only the building of houses, but studied all the domestic requirements and artistic desires of those who might inhabit them, and planned them in harmonious blocks and streets. Christopher Wren made a complete plan for the city of London—never, alas, carried out! John Nash superintended the actual carrying out of a large part of a comprehensive plan which was to link Buckingham Palace in Westminster with new outer suburbs.

It is in this sense that the architect of today is asked to take charge of operations, and on a scale never dreamed of before. It is not merely his function to design buildings, but to plan towns; and not merely to plan towns, but to plan plans, and in association with many others to aim at planning on a national scale, so that industrial centers may bear their proper relationship to commercial and residential centers, transport being an integral part of the scheme. It is because this ideal is cherished by architects and because it is certain that the future will demand planning on a national scale that a school of town-planning in which qualified architects are the students, has been brought into being.

* * *

But it is not merely the scope of the architect's work that has increased under modern conditions. Its character has been changed by the displacement of the craftsman by the machine. The builder of today must use machine-made products. This is an age of steel girders and concrete, of glass and chromium-plate, of man-produced goods manufactured in factories—an age in which we are told that everything in the construction of a house and its furnishing should be made solely to fit its purpose—and that fitness-for-purpose constitutes beauty.

Is this to say that the architect must subordinate himself to the engineer? Precisely the opposite. The defect of the machine age has been that the engineer has taken the place of the architect. The latter has now to resume his earlier supremacy. But he can only do so by mastering the new technique, and recognizing the full possibilities of the materials with which he is to work.

There are some, like Mr. Eric Gill, who protest that all the talk about art and industry is mere camouflage, hiding the fact that the artist is invited to sell his ideas to industry. That may happen; and if industry takes narrow views of the function of the designer, it will happen. But it is to avert that evil that the master-architect is brought into being. It is his function, as designer-in-chief, to work to a whole on the largest possible scale, envisaging a town as part of a country, a house as part of a town, and the furniture and decoration as part of a house, the whole being planned for the use and happiness of human beings. It is in this sense, I think, that Professor Gropius says that the architect must know "the social conceptions of life which are valid for the entire community."